

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

**GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA**

CONTAINING ALL DECISIONS FROM APRIL 1, 1919  
TO MARCH 31, 1921

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.*



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1922



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## AUTHORITY AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

The Geographic Board was created by order in council of the 18th December, 1897. The order directs that all questions concerning geographic names in the Dominion which arise in the departments of the public service shall be referred to the Board, and that all departments shall accept and use in their publications the names and orthography adopted by the Board.

According to the original order, the Board was to consist of one member for each of the departments of the Geological Survey, Railways and Canals, Post Office and Marine and Fisheries, such members to be appointed by the ministers, of the Surveyor General of Dominion lands, of such other members as might, from time to time, be appointed by order in council, and of a secretary. The Geological Survey, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Marine and Fisheries, Naval Service, Archives and Interior Departments are actually represented on the Board; the place of the Post Office Department is vacant.

By order in council of the 14th of December, 1899, each province was invited to appoint a representative on the Board, and all the provinces, except Manitoba, are now represented. All names are submitted to the provincial representative concerned for advice and report, before being dealt with by the Board.

A further Order in Council grants the Board authority to investigate and advise upon geographic questions arising in the departments of the public service such as the compilation of new maps, the avoiding of duplication where good maps already exist, the selection, unification, and improvement of scales, the uniformity of symbols and conventional signs, the representation of relief, the use of colours, the methods of reproduction and other cognate subjects.

The present membership of the Board is as follows:—

### Chairman

E. DEVILLE, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Surveyor General of Dominion Lands.

### Executive Committee

D. B. DOWLING, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., Geologist, Geological Survey, Department of Mines.

C. O. SENÉCAL, C. E., B.A.Sc., Geographer and Chief Draughtsman, Geological Survey, Department of Mines.

JAMES WHITE, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.C., Assistant to Chairman, and Deputy Head, Commission of Conservation.

### Members

Lieut.-Col. WM. P. ANDERSON, C.M.G., M. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S., Department of Marine and Fisheries.

W. H. BOYD, Chief Topographer, Geological Survey, Department of Mines.

J. E. CHALIFOUR, Chief Geographer, Department of the Interior.

Major J. B. COCHRANE, M. Inst. C.E., Assistant Director of Military Surveys, Militia Department.

A. G. DOUGHTY, C.M.G., Litt. D., Dominion Archivist and Deputy Head.

H. LEBRETON ROSS, C.E., Archivist, Department of Railways and Canals.

W. J. STEWART, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Hydrographer, Department of the Naval Service.



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**Provincial Representative Members**

(Order in council, 14th December, 1899.)

**Ontario—**L. V. RORKE, Director of Surveys, Department of Lands and Forests,  
Toronto, Ont.**Quebec—**

EUGÈNE ROUILLARD, F.R.S.C., Quebec Geographic Board, Quebec, Que.

**New Brunswick—**WM. S. CARTER, M.A., LL.D., Superintendent of Education, Fredericton,  
N.B.**Nova Scotia—**A. H. MACKAY, B.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Superintendent of Education,  
Halifax, N.S.**Prince Edward Island—**HON. WALTER M. LEA, Provincial Secretary (ex-officio), Charlottetown,  
P.E.I.**British Columbia—**WM. FLEET ROBERTSON, B.A.Sc., Mining Engineer, Provincial Mineralogist,  
Victoria, B.C.**Alberta—**

L. C. CHARLESWORTH, Chairman, Irrigation Council, Edmonton, Alberta.

**Saskatchewan—**

JOHN WILLIAM McLEOD, Clerk of the Executive Council, Regina.

**Secretary**

R. DOUGLAS, M.A., Department of the Interior.



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## INTRODUCTION.

The present report of the Board contains the decisions since April 1, 1919, and like its predecessor the sixteenth, which contained the decisions from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1919, is a supplement to the fifteenth report, which contained all the decisions from the formation of the Board to March 31, 1917.

During the period covered by the present report, a great portion of the work done by the Board has been on references from the various map-making departments of the Dominion Government as well as from the similar organizations of the Provincial governments.

### Naming peaks of the Rocky Mountains

Through the Interior Department lists of names were submitted in connection with the British Columbia—Alberta Boundary Survey, the supervision of the mountain nomenclature on which has been an interesting phase of the Board's work in recent years. The survey began in 1913 and has now been completed from the United States frontier at the 49th degree of latitude as far north as the Yellowhead pass in latitude 53°.

The boundary follows the watershed line of the Rocky mountains which divides the waters flowing to the Pacific ocean from those flowing elsewhere, to the most northerly crossing of the 120th meridian and thence along the meridian to the 60th degree of latitude.

The early travellers through the mountains named many peaks on their journeys. The identification of these from their written descriptions has sometimes presented difficulties. All distinctive early names have been retained. Names, however, required to be provided for a large number of unnamed peaks. The Board has endeavoured to incorporate the history of Canada in the new names given and, in the designations approved, preference has been given to those of early explorers, traders, travellers and other pioneers, and to those of men and places associated with Canada's part in the world war. The total number of named peaks shown on the boundary maps as far as surveys have gone is well over 200.

Both the Geological Survey and the Department of the Naval Service submitted lists of names in connection with the mapping work resulting from the explorations of and discoveries of new Canadian territory by the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18.

### Duplication of lake names in Nova Scotia

Unlike other provinces, Nova Scotia is burdened with a host of Long lakes and Grand lakes, the latter designation being used in the French sense of "big". The best way to deal with this duplication was considered, in connection with the preparation of a series of maps submitted to the Board by the Department of Militia and Defence. It was pointed out that it would cause confusion locally to drop the word "Long" at once and that if any improvement was to be secured it would have to be introduced gradually. The Board, therefore, recommended the retention of the name Long, but with the addition of a prefix, the name Long further to be bracketed. It is hoped it may eventually be possible to drop it entirely. The prefixes to be preferred in such cases are firstly, those of the locality or of the river draining the lake and secondly, those of residents in the districts. Thus new maps of Halifax county will show a Bennery (Long) lake, a Salmon River (Long) lake, a Kinsack (Long) lake and many others. The circulation of these maps should do much to hasten the everyday use of the new names without the "Long".



Rulings on names on the Manitoba—Dakota boundary were given in connection with the survey of the International boundary.

A proposal was submitted to name the falls in the Rideau river, Carleton county, Ontario, at Hogsback in commemoration of the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Board thought that a more appropriate feature would be the Ottawa—Prescott road. This suggestion was found acceptable to His Royal Highness and to the Ontario Government and was carried into effect.

An example of the confusion that careless nomenclature causes came to the notice of the Board from British Columbia. South of Windermere lake was the railway station called Radium. The post office name was Fairmont Springs. North of the lake at Sinclair creek was the railway station of Firlands (where, by the way, there were no fir trees). The post office name was Radium Hot Springs. The result was that mail for Radium went to Radium Hot Springs and freight for Radium Hot Springs went to Radium. The Board first suggested that the names Firlands and Radium Hot Springs be cancelled, substituting for both the name Sinclair, which was that of the post office prior to February, 1915, the name of Radium station to be changed to Fairmont at the same time. It was found, however, there was already a Sinclair station in Manitoba and the railway company had an agreement with the Radium town-site, which prevented a change of name. The Board finally recommended that the Post Office Department change the name of Radium Hot Springs to some other designation.

### Report on map-making

Other activities of the board included a report on map-making in the departments of the Dominion Government prepared at the request of the Joint Committee on Parliamentary Printing.

A set of rules was also prepared for the guidance of the translator of the reports and other publications of the Board, the existence of two official languages in Canada requiring both English and French editions. The general European practice is not to translate names, unless they are adjectival in nature. The rule adopted permits the translation of the latter class of names, subject to the approval of the Board. In particular cases of names other than adjectival, where forms of the same name in different languages have been fixed by statute, it is recommended that the forms appear in the translation as well as in the original edition. According to accepted French definition large rivers flowing into oceans are called fleuves, authorities being divided on the size of the rivers thus called. In Canada there are many large rivers flowing into the oceans. For the purpose of the rule the largest six only, namely the St. Lawrence, Mackenzie, Yukon, Columbia, Nelson and Fraser may be called fleuves, the others being called rivières.

In July, 1919, the Secretary of State for the Colonies laid before the Dominion Government a proposal for the formation of a committee for preparing an authoritative list of geographical names for official use. The committee was to consist of representatives of the Admiralty, War Office, India Office, Colonial Office, Foreign Office, Board of Trade, Board of Agriculture, Post Office and Royal Geographical Society. It was further proposed that a representative of the Dominion Government should be appointed for dealing with Canadian geographical names. The proposal was accepted by the Dominion Government and the chairman of the Geographic Board of Canada was appointed to represent the Dominion on the committee.

### Prefix "Fort" in place-names

In line with the modern tendency to simplify and shorten place-names by dropping unnecessary prefixes and affixes the Board has a rule of nomenclature which recommends that the use of the words "city", "town" or "ville" as part



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of the name of a city, town or village is to be avoided. This has been very widely observed in Canada, though from some non-Canadian literature one would gather that such barbarous names as Sunset City and Star City are the rule in the Dominion. A prefix that is still much abused is that of fort. In the majority of cases it can be dropped with advantage as has been done in that of Edmonton, Alberta, which no one now refers to as Fort Edmonton. It should not be used in the following names: Chimo, Chipewyan, Churchill, Fitzgerald, Good Hope, Liard, MacKay, Macleod, McMurray, McPherson, Norman, Providence, Rae, Resolution, Simpson, Steele, Wrigley. In some cases the use of the word fort is entirely erroneous. For instance the post office designation of Fitzgerald, Slave river is Fort Fitzgerald. There never was a fort there. The only reason forthcoming for the presence of the prefix is that it would be invidious to drop it when there are other post offices where there actually have been forts in the Mackenzie region bearing the prefix.

### Publication of place-name data

The Records of the Board contain many data relative to the place names of the Dominion which it is hoped to print from time to time. A beginning is made with the publication of a list of Canadian city names with meanings which forms part II of the present report. Each province has its own definition of a city. The minimum population necessary in British Columbia is 100 male British subjects, 21 years of age. In Ontario the minimum population is 15,000 inhabitants. This explains the inclusion in the list of towns of comparatively small population and the exclusion of such a large town as Brockville, Ontario which has not the provincial status of a city. Much that is current about the origin of city names will not stand investigation. Every effort has been made to verify the facts now published.

Parts III and IV are lists of the Place-names of Anticosti island and Magdalen islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence. In both lists instances will be observed of two sets of names, English and French, one generally a translation of the other.

The preparation of the Anticosti list, was undertaken because of duplication and confusion of nomenclature found on existing maps, and because it was discovered that a large number of place-names in use were still unpublished.

The Magdalen islands were resurveyed by the Department of the Naval Service in 1921, and the opportunity offered by the visit of hydrographic surveyors to the islands of securing information about the place names was taken advantage of to revise data in the possession of the Board which are now published.

A few copies of a list of some 300 Micmac Indian names of places in the Maritime Provinces were photolithographed at the Surveyor General's Office and distributed. The basis of the list, which was edited by Lt.-Col. W. P. Anderson, member of the Board, was two manuscripts prepared by the late Rev. Dr. Silas T. Rand who spent over forty years as a missionary among the Indians, and whose linguistic attainments it was thought made the lists worthy of publication.

A few copies of a manuscript Eskimo Grammar by the Rev. E. J. Peck, a veteran Ungava missionary, were also photolithographed for use in connection with geographical work in the Arctic regions. The grammar is the only one in English.

### Catalogue of Canadian maps

A second edition of the Catalogue of Maps in the Collection of the Board is now nearing completion. The first edition of the catalogue, which is now out of print, contained 1,000 entries. The new edition contains over 1,500 and embodies all recently published maps of the many survey organizations of the Dominion and provinces, as well as the majority of important maps dealing with Canada published in Canada and abroad in earlier years.



## GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA

### BY-LAWS

#### I—Officers and Secretary of the Board

The officers shall consist of a chairman (who shall be elected by ballot), of an executive committee of three to be nominated by the Chair and approved by the Board, all of whom shall serve for one year or until their successors shall be chosen. An officer of the Department of the Interior designated by the minister shall act as secretary but shall not be a member of the Board.

#### II—Duties of Officers and Secretary

(a) The chairman shall preside at the meetings and shall certify to the decisions of the Board. He shall appoint all committees not specially named by the Board. In his absence, the Board shall have the power to elect a temporary chairman.

(b) The secretary shall keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Board and shall record the decisions or other acts of the Board. He shall maintain files of papers and correspondence relating to each case submitted to the Board, conveniently arranged for reference. He shall, under the instructions of the Board, conduct the general correspondence and shall receive communications presented for the consideration of the Board.

(c) The executive committee shall receive, through the secretary, all communications requiring decision by the Board, shall investigate the questions presented, and after securing information from all available sources, shall report to the Board with recommendations for dealing with the questions.

(d) Before dealing with any name within a province represented upon the Board, such name shall be submitted to the representative of said province for examination and report.

(e) Upon the receipt of a communication submitting names for the consideration of the Board, it shall be the duty of the secretary to transmit at once a copy of such communication together with any papers relating thereto, to the member of the Board for the province affected; and also, in the case of coast names appearing on Admiralty charts, or charts of the Naval Service, to the hydrographer of the Admiralty or to the chief hydrographer of the Naval Service, as the case may be.

(f) So soon as the report of the provincial representative, and in the case of chart names, the report of the hydrographer of the Admiralty or of the chief hydrographer of the Naval Service, are received, the secretary shall submit the whole correspondence to the executive committee, who shall promptly prepare the names for submission to the Board.

(g) The secretary shall enter upon every record submitted for the consideration of the Board the recommendation of the provincial representative and, if any, the recommendation of the hydrographer of the Admiralty or of the chief hydrographer of the Naval Service.



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### III—Names to be Accepted

(a) The names of counties, electoral districts, mining districts, townships, cities, towns and incorporated villages, as found in the statutes, proclamations, orders in council, or other official acts of a province establishing such counties, districts and townships or incorporating such cities, towns and villages, shall be accepted by the Board. Such names shall be entered in the records of the Board if they are furnished by the provincial authorities.

(b) The statute, proclamation, order in council or other official act of a province designating any of the names mentioned in the next preceding clause shall be held to cancel any previous decision of the Board respecting such name so far as it affects the name of such county, electoral district, mining district, township, city, town and incorporated village.

### IV—Maps

Maps presented for criticism and advice under the provisions of the order in council of 24th April, 1915, shall be referred for report to the executive committee before being submitted to the Board. Such maps shall, as a general rule and as far as consistent with their nature, comply with the rules adopted for the International Map of the World with regard to lettering, conventional signs, etc.

### V—Meetings

The Board shall hold regular meetings on the first Tuesday in each month. Special meetings may be called by the chairman or the executive committee. Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but, on the written request of any member filed with the secretary within a month from the date of a meeting, any decision adopted at such meeting shall be reserved for approval by a majority of the full Board. The affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the full Board shall be required for the final decision in any case. All motions presented for the consideration of the Board shall be in writing.

### VI—Reports

The Board shall publish its decisions on geographic names in *The Canada Gazette* and in bulletins, the same to be consolidated in a general report of the Board's work, to be issued from time to time as required.

### VII—Amendments

These by-laws may be amended at any regular or special meeting by a majority vote of all the members of the Board, provided that copy of the proposed amendment has been sent by the secretary to the members of the Board at least twenty days previous to the time the vote is taken.



## RULES OF NOMENCLATURE

1. **Local use to have preference.**—Unless good and sufficient reasons to the contrary exist, that name which is in common local use shall be given preference over alternative names.

2. **Priority to be recognized.**—When the priority of a name has been established by publication, particularly when such publication has occurred in any standard or authoritative work or works, that name should, if possible be retained.

3. **Names corrupted or changed.**—A name which has been corrupted or changed should, if not too firmly established by usage, be restored to its original form.

4. **Various spellings. When to be accepted.**—In cases where what was originally the same word appears with various spellings, sanctioned by local usage or otherwise, the various spellings when applied to different features should be regarded as in effect different names, and as a rule it is inadvisable to attempt to produce uniformity.

5. **Choice between two or more names.**—Where a choice is offered between two or more names for the same place or feature, all sanctioned by local usage, that which is most appropriate and euphonious should be adopted.

6. **English possessive form.**—In English nomenclature, the possessive form should be avoided whenever it can be done without destroying the euphony of the name or changing its descriptive application. Where the possessive form is retained, the apostrophe should be dropped.

7. **Names consisting of several words.**—Names consisting of more than one word may be connected by hyphens or combined in one word, as may be advisable.

8. **City, town or ville as part of names.**—The use of the words "city," "town," or "ville," as part of the name of a city, town or village, is to be avoided.

9. **Canyon, Cañon or Gorge.**—"Canyon" may be used instead of "cañon," but the form "canon" without the tilde sign must not be used. The word "gorge", which has the advantage of being both English and French, may often be substituted.

10. **Creek and Brook.**—The term "brook" is considered preferable to "creek" for very small streams.

11. **Branches of rivers.**—The practice of naming branches of rivers "South branch," "North branch," "East fork," etc., is objectionable. Each branch should be given an individual name, and when practicable, the name of the main stream should be continued to the most distant source.

12. **Duplication of names.**—Duplication of names, especially within one province, is objectionable. This excludes such common descriptive names as Bear, Deer, Duck, Eagle, Fish, Maple, Moose, Pigeon, Pine, Sturgeon, Trout, Turtle, Wolf, Wood, Black, Clear, Green, Red, White, Mud, etc. Duplication also renders undesirable a number of descriptive names which are less common, such as many of the names applied to mountain peaks.

13. **Alternative names.**—The use of alternative names should be discontinued where possible or not inconvenient.



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14. **Initial letters. When not to be capitals.**—Except on maps, the initial letters of generic or descriptive parts of geographical names, should not be capitals.

15. **French names in Canada.**—French names in Canada are to be spelled, accented, hyphenated, etc., according to the rules of the French language. In English text and map printing, however, hyphenation although recommended for French composite names, shall not be considered obligatory.

16. **English and French forms of a name.**—In cases where English and French forms of a single name have been published and have the sanction of long usage, no attempt shall be made to abolish either form, but both may be recognized and published in the Board's list of decisions, and it shall be deemed correct to use the English form in official documents in the English language and the French form in official documents in the French language. In all other cases, any duplication of form shall be discouraged and preference shall be given to the form which has priority of origin whether this be English or French.

17. **Descriptive terms—when to be translated.**—A generic descriptive term, such as cape, bay, river, etc., added to a name, may be translated into French for use in French publications. Likewise, the corresponding French term may be translated into English for use in English publications, but when such term is part of the name as in "Murray Bay", and "Deux-Rivieres," it shall not be translated.

18. **Objectionable combination of words.**—As a general rule, the combination of words in different languages is objectionable.

19. **Names in foreign Countries.**—Geographic names in a foreign country should be rendered in the form adopted by that country, except where there are English or French equivalents already fixed by usage, in which case the English equivalents are to be used in English publications, and the French equivalents in French publications.

20. **Hyphens in Indian names.**—Hyphens between syllables of Indian names are to be avoided.

21. **Names of native origin.**—In a name of native origin the true sound of the word, as pronounced in the native tongue shall be taken as the basis of the spelling.

22. **Rules of the Royal Geographical Society.**—For spelling names of native origin, the rules of the Royal Geographical Society, which are substantially in accord with official practice in France, shall be adhered to. Their broad features are as follows:—

- (a) The vowels are pronounced as in Italian, and the consonants as in English.
- (b) Every letter is pronounced, and no redundant letters are introduced. When two vowels come together, each one is sounded, though the result, when spoken quickly, is sometimes scarcely to be distinguished from a single sound, as in ai, au, ci.



The following amplification of the foregoing rules is given by the Royal Geographical Society to explain their application.

Letters	Pronunciation and Remarks	Examples
a	<i>ah, a</i> as in <i>father</i> .....	Java, Banana, Somali, Bari
e	<i>eh, a</i> as in <i>fate</i> .....	Tel el Kebir, Oleleh, Yezo, Medina, Levuka, Peru.
i	English <i>e</i> ; <i>i</i> as in <i>ravine</i> ; the sound of <i>ee</i> in <i>beet</i> . Thus, not <i>Feejee</i> , but	Fiji, Hindi.
o	<i>o</i> as in <i>mote</i> .....	Tokyo.
u	long <i>u</i> as in <i>flute</i> ; the sound of <i>oo</i> in <i>boot</i> . <i>oo</i> or <i>ou</i> should never be employed for this sound..... Thus, not <i>Zooloo</i> , but <i>All vowels are shortened in sound by doubling the following consonant.</i> Doubling a vowel is only necessary when there is a distinct repetition of the single sound.	Zulu, Sumatra. Yarra, Tanna, Mecca, Jidda
ai	as in <i>aisle</i> , or English <i>i</i> as in <i>ice</i> .....	Nuulua, Oosima.
au	<i>ow</i> as in <i>how</i> ..... Thus, not <i>Foochow</i> , but	Shanghai.
ao	is slightly different from above.....	Fuchau.
aw	when followed by a consonant or at the end of a word, as in <i>law</i> .....	Macao.
ej	is the sound of the two Italian vowels, but is frequently slurred over, when it is scarcely to be distinguished from <i>ei</i> in the English <i>eight</i> or <i>ey</i> in the English <i>they</i> .....	Cawnpore.
b	English <i>b</i> .	Beirut, Beilul.
c	is always soft, but is so nearly the sound of <i>s</i> that it should be seldom used. If <i>Celebes</i> were not already recognized it would be written <i>Selebes</i> .	Celebes.
ch	is always soft as in <i>church</i> .....	Chingchin.
d	English <i>d</i> .	
f	English <i>f</i> . <i>ph</i> should not be used for the sound of <i>f</i> . Thus, not <i>Haiphong</i> , but	Haifong, Nasa.
g	is always hard. (Soft <i>g</i> is given by <i>j</i> ).....	Galapagos.
h	is always pronounced when inserted.	
hw	as in <i>what</i> ; better rendered by <i>hw</i> than by <i>wh</i> , or <i>h</i> followed by a vowel, thus <i>Hwang ho</i> , not <i>Whang ho</i> , or <i>Hoang ho</i> .	Hwang ho, Ngan hwei.
j	English <i>j</i> . <i>Dj</i> should never be used for this sound.....	Japan, Jinchuen.
k	English <i>k</i> . It should always be put for the hard <i>c</i> Thus, not <i>Corca</i> , but	Korea.
kh	The Oriental guttural.....	Khan.
gh	is another guttural, as in the Turkish.....	Dagh, Ghazi.
l		
m	As in English.	
n		
ng	has two separate sounds, the one hard as in the English word <i>finger</i> , the other as in <i>singer</i> . As these two sounds are rarely employed in the same locality, no attempt is made to distinguish between them.	
p	As in English.	
ph	As in <i>loophole</i> .	Chemulpho, Mokopho.
th	stands both for its sound in <i>thing</i> , and as in <i>this</i> . The former is the more common.	Bethlehem.
q	should never be employed, <i>qu</i> (in <i>quiver</i> ) is given as <i>kw</i> ..... When <i>qu</i> has the sound of <i>k</i> as in <i>quoit</i> , it should be given by <i>k</i> .	Kwangtung.
r		
s		
sh		
t	As in English.	
v		
w		Sawakin.
x		
y	is always a consonant, as in <i>yard</i> , and therefore should never be used as a terminal, <i>i</i> or <i>e</i> being substituted as the sound may require. Thus, not <i>Mikindany</i> , but not <i>Kwaly</i> , but	Kikuyu. Mikindani. Kwale.
z	English <i>z</i> .....	Zulu.
zh	The French <i>j</i> , or as <i>s</i> in <i>treasure</i> .....	Muzhdaha.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

## REGULATIONS

The following regulations have been adopted for the guidance of those submitting names to the Geographic Board.

1. Names submitted to the Geographic Board should be accompanied by a map showing the position of the features for which the names are proposed. If the features already bear names which appear on any published map, a reference to this map is sufficient.

2. Names received by the Board for consideration are referred to the member of the Board representing the province concerned, as well as to the executive committee of the Board. It is desirable, therefore, that lists and maps should be submitted in duplicate, where this can be done conveniently.

3. The memorandum submitted should state whether the suggested names are new, or have been published, and whether the features they apply to are unnamed, or possess names. If a suggested name is new, full particulars respecting the origin must be given. If a suggested name has already been published, the date of publication as well as the circumstances of the origin, if known, should be given.

4. If a proposed name is intended to replace a published or existing one, the latter should be given with the place and date of publication, if known, as well as the arguments for the proposed change.

5. Blank forms for lists of names are furnished by the secretary on application.



## DECISIONS.

FROM APRIL 1, 1919 TO MARCH 31, 1921

The names printed in **heavy-faced type** have been approved by the Board. The names in *italics* are discarded forms.

## A

*Abitibi lake.* See Oblats (lac des).

*Active cove.* See Kynumpt harbour.

**Akolkolex;** river, tributary to Columbia river, above Revelstoke, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Isaac.)

**Alan Campbell;** mount, lat.  $51^{\circ} 44'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 03'$ , Rocky mountains, B.C.

After Alan Campbell, D.L.S., Interprovincial Boundary Survey. See also Campbell glacier and icefield.

**Alcock;** mount, between forks of Warneford and Kwadacha rivers, Finlay river, Cassiar district, B.C.

After late Sir John Alcock, first airman to fly across the Atlantic.

*Aliska village.* See Ellazga.

**Amundsen;** gulf, south of Banks island, Franklin district, N.W.T.

After Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer who carried his ship the Gjoa through the Northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 1903-1906.

**Anderson;** lake, northeast of Bedford basin, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Gough.)

*Anderson point.* See Horseblock.

*Animoosekagoging lake and bay.* See Watchorn.

**Arctic;** sound, west of Banks peninsula, Bathurst inlet, Coronation gulf, N.W.T.

Named by Franklin, 1821.

**Arctomys;** mountain, 9,162 feet, and creek, lat.  $51^{\circ} 56' 30''$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 00'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta.

Referring to whistlers (*arctomys columbianus*) seen in the valley.

**Ardoise** (pointe à l'); point St. Lawrence river, mouth of Boyer river, Bellechasse county, Que. (Not Slate).

Descriptive; French for "slate."

**Aristazabal;** island, Hecate strait, Coast district, B.C. (Not Aristazable.)

Named by Lt. Com. Caamaño of the Spanish corvette Aranzazu, 1792.

**Arras;** mountain, 10,180 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 49'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 05'$ , Rocky mountains, B.C.

Commemorating the battlefield of Arras, Pas de Calais, France, where Canadians participated in the first battle, April, 1917, and in the second battle, August, 1918.

## B

*Baker creek.* See Redding.

**Ballantyne;** strait, between Prince Patrick island and Borden island, Arctic ocean, Franklin district, N.W.T.

After Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service, 1921. Name given by V. Stefansson and submitted by the Department of the Naval Service.

**Banks;** island, Hecate strait, Coast district, B.C.

Named by Capt. Charles Duncan of the Princess Royal in 1788, after Sir Joseph Banks Bart, (1743-1820), president of the Royal Society.

**Banks;** peninsula, Bathurst inlet, Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Franklin, 1821, after Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820).

**Barlow;** mountain, lat.  $51^{\circ} 42'$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 48'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.

After A. E. Barlow, who served a term as president of the Canadian Mining Institute; geologist and associate professor of Geology, McGill University. Dr. Barlow and his wife were lost on the Empress of Ireland.

**Barnard;** mount, 10,955 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 42' 50''$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 55'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.

After Sir Frank S. Barnard, K.C.M.G., former Lieut. Governor of British Columbia

*Barrell channel.* See Houston Stewart.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

**Barrier;** mountain, Tp. 31—R. 12—W. 5th, Alberta.

The highest point of a ridge extending northwest from Panther river to Red Deer river.

**Barrier;** ridge, head of Langton creek, Tatshenshini river, close to Yukon boundary, Cassiar district, B.C.

**Barrow;** cape, Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Franklin, 1821, after Sir John Barrow (1766-1848), second secretary to the Admiralty, 1807-45.

**Barry;** islands, Bathurst inlet, Coronation gulf, Franklin district, N.W.T.

Named by Franklin, 1821, after Col. Henry Barry (1750-1822), Newton Barry, Wexford, Ireland.

**Basil;** bay, north of cape Hearne, west shore of Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T. (Not Basil Hall.)

Named by Richardson, 1826, "after Capt. Basil Hall of the Royal Navy."

*Basil Hall bay.* See Basil.

**Bathurst;** inlet, south shore of Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Franklin, 1821, after Henry, 3rd Earl of Bathurst (1762-1834).

**Beatton;** river, tributary to Peace river from north, below Fort St. John, Peace River district, B.C. (Not North Pine nor Terrace.)

After F. W. Beatton, Hudson's Bay Co. factor at Fort St. John.

**Beaufort;** range, east side of Ash and Stamp rivers, Vancouver island, B.C.

After Sir Francis Beaufort, sometime British hydrographer.

**Beaver;** harbour, Queen Charlotte sound, Vancouver island, B.C.

After Hudson's Bay Co., steamer Beaver. Name on Arrowsmith map, 1859.

**Bécancour;** river, rising in Bécancour lake, Thetford township, Mégantic county and flowing into St. Lawrence river in Nicolet county, Que. (Not Black, Clyde, Noire nor Thetford.)

*Beetobee lake.* See Oblats (lac des).

**Bélanger;** trading post and river, tributary to Churchill river, Sask. (Not Souris.)

After late Chief Factor Bélanger, Hudson's Bay Co. for a number of years in charge of this territory and his son, still in the company's service, sometime in charge of the company's winter outpost on the river.

**Beresford;** lake, Tp. 22-R. 16-E 1st., Manigotagan river, Man.

After G. H. Beresford, D.L.S., surveyor of mineral claims in the district.

**Bergne;** mount, 10,420 feet, lat. 51° 46', long. 116° 52', Rocky mountains, Alberta.

Name given by A. O. Wheeler after Frank Bergne, Alpine club, England, killed while climbing with Wheeler in Switzerland, 1907.

**Bernard;** harbour, trading post and mission station, about lat. 68° 47' long., 114° 50' 27". Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

After Captain Joseph F. Bernard of Tignish, P.E.I., master of schooner Teddy Bear, who discovered its suitability as a harbour and wintered there, 1912-13.

**Bexley;** cape, Dolphin and Union strait, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Richardson, 1826, after Rt. Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Lord Bexley (1766-1851) chancellor of the Exchequer, 1813-23, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1823-28.

*Big river.* See Hornaday.

*Big Black river.* See Mukutawa.

**Big Sheep;** creek, flowing south across International boundary, west of Rossland, B.C., into Columbia river near Northport, Washington, U.S. (Not Sheep, White Sheep nor Yomelsin.)

**Billots (rivière aux);** river, tributary to Abenakis river, Bellechasse and Dorchester counties Que. The source of the river is lac Vert.

French for "log" river.

**Bingay;** mount, lat. 50° 09', long. 115° 01'; also creek, Elk river, B.C.

Name on "Plan of Elk River Coal Lands," 1905. After T. W. Bingay, comptroller, The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Coy. of Canada, Trail, B.C.

*Bitobee lake.* See Oblats (lac des).

*Bitobi lake.* See Oblats (lac des).

*Black River.* See Bécancour.

*Black brook.* See St. Agapit.

**Black;** river, flowing into lake Winnipeg in Tp. 21-R.9-E.1st, Man.

*Blackfriars mountain.* See Quincy.

*Blackwater river.* See Mukutawa.

*Blackcly cove.* See Blakney.

*Blakely cove.* See Blakney.

**Blakney;** cove, Jeddore harbour, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Blackcly nor Blakely.)



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- Bleasdell**; mount, lat  $50^{\circ} 21'$ , long.  $114^{\circ} 57'$ ; also creek, Elk river, B.C.  
After Arthur Wellesley Bleasdell, druggist, Fernie, B.C. The creek was named about 1904.
- Blindman**; river, tributary to Red Deer river in Tp. 39-R.27-W.4th Alberta. (Not Paskapoo, Istapta, Chambathnadab nor North branch of Blindman.) The source of the river is at the head of the North branch.  
Translation of Cree Indian name Paskapoo.
- Bonilla**; island, Hecate strait, B.C. (Not Bonila.)  
So named by Lt. Com. Caamaño, 1792. Diminutive of Spanish bueno meaning "good."
- Bonilla**; point, north entrance point to Juan de Fuca strait, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Bonila.)  
So named by Sub. Lt. Quimper, 1790.
- Borden**; island, northeast of Prince Patrick island, Arctic ocean, Franklin district, N.W.T.  
After Sir Robert Borden. Name given by V. Stefansson and submitted by the Department of the Naval Service.
- Bottle**; lake, Tp. 19-R. 19-W. 1st, Man. (Not Long.)  
Translation of Indian name.
- Boulder creek.* See Bruce.
- Boulder creek.* See Flameau.
- Boundary river.* See O'Connor.
- Bowman**; creek, tributary to Shand creek, above MacNab creek, in Tps. 42, 43-R. 6-W. 2nd, Sask.  
After E. P. Bowman, engaged on survey of soldier settlement watered by the creek.
- Bras (rivière le).* See St. Victor.
- Brent**; mount, on height of land between Similkameen and Okanagan rivers, about 15 miles west of Penticton, B.C. (Not Snow.)  
After Brent family, ranchers.
- Brittany**; creek, tributary to Chilko river, Lillooet and Coast districts, B.C.
- Brochet**; trading post and settlement, Reindeer lake, Man. (Not Fort du Brochet nor Du Brochet.)  
French for "pike."
- Brock**; river, flowing into Darnley bay about lat.  $69^{\circ} 25'$  long.  $123^{\circ} 20'$ , Mackenzie district, N.W.T. (Not Little.)  
After R. W. Brock, sometime deputy minister Department of Mines, deeply interested in organization of Canadian Arctic expedition, 1913-18.
- Brown inlet.* See Portland.
- Brown**; mount, 9,156,' lat.  $52^{\circ} 23'$ , long.  $118^{\circ} 13'$ , Athabaska pass, Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.  
Named by David Douglas, 1827, after Robert Brown (1775-1858), British botanist.
- Bruce**; creek, flowing northeasterly from Glacier lake into Horsethief creek, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Boulder nor Slade.)  
After R. Randolph Bruce, vice-president, Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands, Ltd. Former decision revised.
- Buchanan**; river, flowing into Amundsen gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.  
Named by Richardson, 1826, after James Buchanan, H.M. consul at New York.
- Bulyea**; mount, 10,900 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 43'$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 55'$ , Rocky Mountains, Alberta and B.C.  
After G. H. V. Bulyea, first Lieut. Governor of Alberta.
- Bunting**; mount, 6,600', lat.  $56^{\circ} 05'$ , long.  $129^{\circ} 57'$ , Cassiar district, B.C.  
After pioneer of district.
- Burke**; mount, 8,340' lat.  $50^{\circ} 17'$ , long.  $114^{\circ} 31'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta.  
After D. C. Burke, rancher and forest ranger.

## C

- Cairnes**; mount, 10,120 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 41'$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 46'$ , also glacier, Rocky mountains, B.C.  
After D. D. Cairnes, geologist of 141st meridian survey, and late geologist in Geological Survey.
- Caldwell**; river, tributary to Chaudière river from east, Beauce county, Que. (Not Calway nor Calloway nor Colway.)
- Calloway river.* See Caldwell.
- Calway River.* See Caldwell.
- Cambrai**; mountain, 10,380 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 50'$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 59'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.  
After Cambrai, a fortified town on the Scheldt, in French Flanders, which the Canadians entered 9 October, 1918.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

**Campbell;** icefield and glacier, Rocky mountains, B.C.

See Alan Campbell mount.

*Caribou lake.* See Quesnel.

**Castelets, The;** mountain, lat.  $52^{\circ} 04'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 08'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta.

Descriptive: the mountain has two peaks 9,440' and 9,002' like little castles.

**Castleguard;** mountain, 10,090 feet, glacier, and river, lat.  $52^{\circ} 07'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 15'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta.

Descriptive: has a castellated appearance, and rises as a guardian over the southern part of the Columbia icefield.

*Cayuquet sound.* See Kyuquot.

**Chaba;** peak, 10,540, lat.  $52^{\circ} 12'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 40'$ , also glacier, Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.

*Chambathnadab river.* See Blindman.

**Chantry;** island, Dolphin and Union strait, Franklin district, N.W.T.

Named by Richardson, 1826.

**Chantrey;** inlet, at mouth of Backs river, also range of mountains, west of inlet, Keewatin district, N.W.T.

Mountains named by Back, 1834, after Sir Francis Legatt Chantrey (1781-1842), sculptor.

**Chapman;** island, in southern portion of Coronation gulf, east of cape Barrow, Franklin district, N.W.T.

Named by Thos. Simpson, after A. Chapman, M.P., director of the Hudson's Bay Company.

**Chapman;** mount, lat.  $51^{\circ} 57'$ , long.  $118^{\circ} 15'$ , west of Kinbasket lake, Columbia river, Kootenay district, B.C.

After late R. H. Chapman, who with Howard Palmer made surveys in the region, 1915.

**Cheere;** islands, off Kater point, in southern portion of Coronation gulf, Franklin district, N.W.T.

Named by Franklin, 1821.

*Cherry creek.* See Mather.

**Chesterfield;** mount, lake and creek, headwaters of Warneford river, Cassiar district, B.C.

After Alban P. Chesterfield, companion of P. L. Haworth on exploratory trip, 1919.

**Chisel;** peak, 10,005', lat.  $52^{\circ} 21'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 49'$ , south of Fortress lake, also creek, flowing into lake, Rocky mountains, B.C.

Descriptive of shape of peak.

**Churchill;** trading post, Churchill river, Man. (Not Fort Churchill.)

**Cleveland;** point, north shore of St. Margaret bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Cleavland.)  
Decision revised.

Spelling on Church's map of Halifax county, 1864. After family then living at the point.

**Clifton;** point, Amundsen gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Richardson, 1826, after Waller Clifton, secretary of Victualling Board.

**Clinton;** creek, Bonaparte river, Lillooet district, B.C. (Not Junction). The source of the creek is north of Cutoff valley, whence it flows southeasterly through the town of Clinton.

**Clinton;** point, Amundsen gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T. (Not De Witt Clinton.)

Named by Richardson, 1826, after De Witt Clinton (1769-1828), governor of New York, 1817-23 and 1825-28.

*Clupananul arm.* See Tlupana.

*Clyde river.* See Bécancour.

*Coalpit lake.* See Colbart.

**Coaticook;** river, Stanstead, Compton and Sherbrooke counties, Quebec. (Not Coaticooke nor Kawatikouck.)

Abenakis Indian name meaning "pine river."

**Cockscomb;** mountain, lat.  $51^{\circ} 56'$  long  $117^{\circ} 17'$ , Rocky mountains, B.C.

Descriptive of shape of mountain.

*Cockscomb mountain.* See Coxhill.

**Coglistiko;** river, tributary to Baezaeko river, Coast and Cariboo districts, B.C.

**Colbart;** lake, south of Halifax and west of Purcell cove, Halifax harbour, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Coalpit.)

After family of the name.

**Coles;** bay, Saanich inlet, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Cole).

Named by Capt. Richards, H.M.S. Plumper, 1860, after John Coles, sometime midshipman R.N. Resided near the bay, 1857-66; member of Legislative Assembly, Vancouver island, second parliament, for Saanich, 1860-63; curator, Royal Geographical Society, 1877-1900.



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*Colway river.* See Caldwell.

**Connor;** mount, 8,410' lat. 50° 25', long. 115° 05', also lakes, Forsyth creek, Elk river, B.C.  
After trapper and prospector.

**Conrod;** island, Chezzetcook inlet, Halifax County, N.S. (Not Conroy nor Conroyd.)

*Conroy island.* See Conrod.

*Conroyd island.* See Conrod.

**Coppermine;** river, flowing into Coronation gulf, Arctic ocean, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.  
Named by Hearne, 1771, after the copper reported found to be on its banks.

*Cornwallis island.* See McNab.

**Coronation;** gulf, Arctic ocean, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Franklin, 1821, George V's Coronation gulf, the latter name being added to mark the time of its discovery.

**Coxhill;** a foothill, near headwaters of Jumpingpound creek, Alberta. (Not Cockscomb.)  
Decision revised.

Named by A. L. Wheeler, after an assistant named Cox.

**Crammond;** islands, Bras d'Or lake, Inverness county, Cape Breton island, N.S. (Not Smith.)

**Croker;** river, flowing into Amundsen gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Richardson, 1826, after John Wilson Croker (1780-1853), secretary to the Admiralty, 1809-30.

**Crown Prince Gustav;** sea, between Axel Heiberg island and Ringnes islands, Arctic ocean, Franklin district, N.W.T.

Named by Sverdrup after the Crown Prince of Sweden.

**Cyclamen;** ridge, lat. 50° 04', long. 114° 34', Rocky mountains, Alberta.

After the flower.

## D

*Dan lake.* See Moore.

**Darnley;** bay, Amundsen gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Richardson, 1826, after John (Bligh), 4th Earl of Darnley (1767-1831).

**David;** mount, 8,986 feet, lake and creek, Howse river, lat. 51° 50', long. 116° 49', Rocky mountains, Alberta.

After David Thompson, who travelled through Howse pass 1806-7 and later years.

**Davy;** hill, Melville chain, Amundsen gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T. (Not Sir. H. Davy.)

Named by Richardson, 1826, after Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829), English chemist.

**Deas Thompson;** point, Amundsen gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Richardson, 1826, after John Deas Thompson, commissioner of His Majesty's navy.

**Dent;** mount, 10,720 feet, lat. 51° 45', long. 116° 58', Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.

After Clinton Thomas Dent, past president, Alpine club, England.

**Desbarats;** brook, tributary to Etchemin river from south in Jolliet seigniory, Dorchester county, Que. (Not Des Barets.)

**Desbarats;** inlet between cape Barrow and Detention harbour, about lat. 67° 55', long. 110° 05', Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

After G. J. Desbarats, deputy minister, Department of Naval Service, in charge of Canadian Arctic expedition operations, 1913-18.

**Desbarats;** strait, between Bathurst island and the Findlay group, Arctic ocean, Franklin district, N.W.T.

After G. J. Desbarats, deputy minister of the Naval Service. Name given by V. Stefansson and submitted by the Department of the Naval Service.

**Detention;** harbour, east of cape Barrow, Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Franklin, 1821, because driven in and delayed by ice.

*De Witt Clinton point.* See Clinton.

**Diadem;** peak, 11,060', lat. 52° 19', long. 117° 00', Sunwapta river, Rocky mountains, Alberta.

Climbed by J. Norman Collie, 1898, and named by him.

*Dillon river.* See Newport.

**Division;** mountain, 9,843 feet, lat. 51° 53' 30'', long. 117° 01', Alberta and B.C.

Descriptive: named by Dr. C. D. Walcott.

*Doghung lake and bay.* See Watchorn.

**Dormer;** river, tributary to Panther river in Tp. 30-R11-W.5th, Alberta. (Not South branch of Panther).

From ridges terminating like dormer windows above the valley.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

- Douai**; mountain, 10,230 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 59'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 11'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.  
After the celebrated fortified town in northeastern France, in commemoration of its occupation on 18 October, 1918, by the Canadians in conjunction with other allied troops.
- Downie**; peak, lat.  $51^{\circ} 33'$ , long.  $118^{\circ} 17'$ , and creek flowing into Columbia river in lat.  $51^{\circ} 27'$ , long.  $118^{\circ} 28'$ , B.C. (Not Eldorado mountain).  
Doubtless after Wm. Downie, prospector employed by Sir James Douglas, 1858.
- Drake**; river, flowing into Duck bay, lake Winnipegosis in Tp. 37-R. 20-W. 1st. Man. (Not North Duck nor Insect.) Decision revised.  
Male duck.
- Dromore**; lake, Tp. 1-R. 22-W. 1st, Man.  
Name on 1880 township plan.
- Du Brochet trading post.* See Brochet.
- Duck lake.* See Hind.
- Duck**; river, flowing into Duck bay, lake Winnipegosis, Man. (Not North Duck.) Decision revised.
- Durand**; creek, flowing into Kamloops lake from south, Kamloops district, B.C. (Not Three-mile.)  
After V. Durand, early settler.

## E

- East Fork of Kettle river.* See Rendell.
- Eaton**; river, rising in Auckland township and falling into St. Francis river in Westbury township, Compton county, Quebec. (Not South.)
- Eau Chaude** (ruisseau à l' ); brook, tributary to Etchemin river from northeast in Frampton township, Dorchester county, Que. (Not Wares.)
- Echo lake.* See Squakum.
- Eldorado.* See Downie mountain.
- Ellazga**; Indian village, Tp. 109-R.16-W. 5th, Alberta. (Not Aliska nor Liska )  
Indian name meaning "salt place."
- Epworth**; port, Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.  
Named by Franklin, 1821, after Epworth, Lincolnshire, Eng.
- Eramosh**; lake, Tp. 22-R.1-W. 1st, International boundary, Man. and North Dakota, U.S.  
(Not Kippax nor Ross.)  
Name on 1880 township plan.
- Ericht lake.* See Squakum.
- Errich lake.* See Squakum.
- Evelyn**; pass, from Athabaska falls, Athabaska river to Maligne lake, Jasper park, Alberta.  
After Evelyn, Duchess of Devonshire, who visited it, 1920.

## F

- Farbus**; mountain, 10,550 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 58'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 08'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.  
After Farbus on the eastern slope of Vimy ridge, about 5 miles south of Lens, in commemoration of Canadians fighting there.
- Faucher island.* See Ferguson.
- Fay**; small islands, west of Axel Heiberg island and north of Amund Ringnes island, Crown Prince Gustav sea, Arctic ocean, Franklin district, N.W.T.  
Name given by V. Stefansson and submitted by the Department of the Naval Service.  
After S. Prescott Fay, secretary, Harvard Travellers' club.
- Ferguson**; island, Chezzetcook inlet, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Faucher.)
- Ferrer inlet.* See Nuchatlitz.
- Findlay**; group of islands, between Ellef Ringnes island and northwestern extremity of Bathurst island, Arctic ocean, Franklin district, N.W.T. (Not Finlay.)
- Fish creek.* See Gwillim.
- Fish lake.* See Metigoshe.
- Fitzgerald**; settlement, Slave river, Alberta. (Not Fort Fitzgerald nor Smith landing.)  
After Inspector Francis Joseph Fitzgerald (1867-1911), Royal Northwest Mounted Police who with constables Kenny and Taylor and ex-constable Carter perished on Peel river, February, 1911 on McPherson-Dawson patrol.
- Fivemile creek.* See Hayes.



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- Flameau**; creek, flowing south into Ingenika river, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Boulder.)  
After trapper, fort Grahame.
- Ford** (*ruisseau du*). See Fort.
- Forsyth**; mount, lat. 50° 16', long. 115° 07', also creek, Elk river, B.C.  
After Wm. Forsyth, Elk River prospector; killed in the World war.
- Fort Churchill**. See Churchill.
- Fort du Brochet**. See Brochet.
- Fort Liard**. See Liard.
- Fort McPherson**. See McPherson.
- Fort Rae**. See Rae.
- Fort Wrigley**. See Wrigley.
- Fort** (*ruisseau du*); brook, tributary to Chaudière river, below Beauceville, Beauce County, Que. (Not Ford.)  
Holland's map of Lower Canada, 1803, shows "blockhouse" in vicinity.
- Foxe**; basin and channel, Baffin island, Franklin district, N.W.T. (Not Fox).
- Fresnoy**; mountain, 10,730 feet, lat. 52° 00', long. 117° 13', Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.  
After Fresnoy, in the Department of Aisne, France, ten miles northeast of St. Quentin, in commemoration of its capture by Canadians, 13 April, 1917.
- Frosty**; mountain, 7,900', lat. 49° 01', long. 120° 50', also creek, Yale district, B.C. (Not Frost).  
Name Frosty mountain on map accompanying R. A. Daly's "Geology of the North American Cordillera at the Forty-ninth Parallel," 1912.

## G

- Gable**; mountain, Tp. 31-R12-W. 5th, Alberta.  
Descriptive; a long ridge with gradual slopes facing the west.
- Gaetz**; head, near west entrance to Chezzetcook inlet, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Gates nor Gatz.)
- Galena**; point, near Detention harbour, east of cape Barrow, Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.  
Named by Franklin, 1821, because a small vein of galena was discovered on the beach.
- Gardner**; canal, Devastation channel, Coast district, B.C.  
Named by Vancouver, 1793, after Rear Admiral Alan Gardner, afterwards Lord Gardner, his friend and captain on the *Europa* and *Courageux*.
- Gardner**; mount, Bowen island, Howe sound, New Westminster district, B.C.  
Named by Capt. Richards, 1860, after Lord Gardner.
- Garland**; river, tributary to Pine river in Tp. 34-R. 20-W. 1st, also railway station, Man. (Not Pine.)  
Name of railway contractor.
- Garth**; mount, 9,970 feet, lat. 51° 48', long. 116° 54'. Rocky mountains, Alberta.  
After John McDonald of Garth, furtrader.
- Gates head**. See Gaetz.
- Gatz head**. See Gaetz.
- Geneva**; lake, Tp. 52-Rs. 8, 9-W.4th, Alberta.  
Named when Lake Geneva post office was opened 15 April, 1910.
- Glace**; bay, Cape Breton island, N.S.
- Glace Bay**; town and harbour, Glace bay, Cape Breton island, N.S.
- Gold river**. See Mayer.
- Golden Eagle**; peak, 10,000 feet, lat. 51° 51', long. 116° 56', Rocky mountains, Alberta.  
Referring to number of golden eagles seen in vicinity of peak.
- Gordon**; channel, Queen Charlotte sound, Coast district, B.C. (Not New.)
- Gough lake**. See Anderson.
- Government island**. See Morris.
- Governor**; lake, St. Margaret Bay road, west of Halifax, Halifax county, N.S.
- Governor lake**. See Parr.
- Grande Baie de Piashtibaie (Rivière)**. See Quetachu.
- Grays**; bay, Coronation gulf, Arctic coast, N.W.T. (Not Gray.)  
Named by Franklin, 1821, "after Mr. Gray, principal of Belfast academy."
- Greenhills**; range, between Elk and Fording rivers, B.C.  
Descriptive; referring to the green appearance of the hills as against the limestone ranges to the east and the burnt areas to the west of the valley.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

*Green Island.* See Labrecque.

*Gull lake.* See Meyers.

**Gwillim;** river and lake on it, tributary to Murray river, Peace River district, B.C. (Not Fish creek, Neilson creek nor Rocky Mountain lake.)

After John Cole Gwillim (1868-1920), professor of Mining, Queens University, who made surveys in the region.

## H

**Habel;** creek, tributary to Athabaska river about lat. 52° 15', long. 117° 31', Rocky mountains, Alberta.

*Halifax island.* See McNab.

*Hamitah lake.* See Hobiton.

**Happy;** lake, Tp. 21-R14-E. 1st, draining into Manigotagan lake, Manigotagan river, Man.

After two prospectors nicknamed "Happy" White and——

**Harding;** river, flowing into Amudsen gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Kendall of the second Franklin expedition, 1826, after a friend, Lt. Harding of the Royal Navy.

*Hartland point.* See Hartlen.

**Hartlen;** point, east of entrance to Halifax harbour, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Hartland.)

**Hartley;** lake, Sec. 2, Tp. 1-R.21-W.1st, International boundary, Man. and North Dakota, U.S.

**Haworth;** lake, falls and creek, headwaters of Warnford river, Cassiar district, B.C.

After P. L. Haworth, Eastover, West Newton, Indiana, who made exploratory trips in the region, 1916 and 1919.

**Hazen;** strait, between Melville and Borden islands, Arctic ocean, Franklin district, N.W.T.

After Hon. Sir J. D. Hazen, formerly Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service. Name given by V. Stefansson and submitted by the Department of the Naval Service.

**Hayes;** creek, tributary to Similkameen river, about five miles below Princeton, Similkameen district, B.C. (Not Fivemile.)

**Head;** bay, Thupana arm, Nootka sound, Vancouver island, B.C.

**Hearne;** cape, Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Franklin, 1821, after Samuel Hearne (1745-92), first white man to sight the Arctic coast of North America.

**Helmer;** mount, lat. 51° 42', long. 116° 50', Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.

After the late Brig.-General R. A. Helmer, Inspector of Musketry, and Alexis Helmer, his only son, killed in the World war.

**Henderson;** creek, tributary to Pouce-coupé river from the east in Tp. 79-R. 13-W. 6th, Alberta and B.C.

Name suggested by R. W. Cautley, D.L.S., 1919, after Ex-Sergeant Henderson, M.C. D.C.M., 49th Batt. C.E.F., one of his picketmen.

**Hepburn;** island, west of Wentzel river, Coronation gulf, Franklin district, N.W.T.

Named by Franklin, 1821, after John Hepburn, his personal attendant.

**Herblet;** lake, Tps. 68 and 69-R. 16 and 17-W. 1st, Man. (Not Little Herb nor Wekuskasis.)

**Herschel;** island, Arctic coast, Yukon territory. (Not Herschell.)

Named by Franklin 1821, presumably after his friend Sir John Frederick Wm. Herschel (1792-1871) astronomer and physicist, son of Sir Wm. Herschel, astronomer (1738-1822).

**Herschel;** post, Herschel island, Arctic coast, Yukon territory. (Not Herschel Island.)

**Hesquiat;** lake, harbour, point and village, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C.

After Indian tribe whose name comes from a word meaning "to tear asunder with the teeth." At Hesquiat village a salt water grass drifts on shore in large quantities especially at the time of the herring spawning, which the Indians are in the habit of tearing asunder with their teeth to disengage the spawn—a great delicacy.

**Hicks;** lake, Buckland township, Dorchester county, Que. (Not Rond.) This is the southern of two "Rond" lakes on upper waters of Abenakis river.

Name on Bouchette map, 1831.

**Hind;** lake, Tp. 49-R. 5-W. 4th, Alberta. (Not Duck.)

After Thomas Hind, postmaster, Hindville.

*Hobart lake.* See Hobiton.

*Hobeetid lake.* See Hobiton.



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- Hobiton**; lake, west of and draining into Nitinat lake, west coast of Vancouver Island, B.C. (Not Hobart, Hamitah, Homitan, Hobitan nor Hobeetid.)  
Indian name meaning "snoring;" descriptive of the sound which the stream from the lake makes near its confluence with Nitinat arm.
- Holben**; mount, northeast of junction of Kwadacha and Warneford rivers, Cassiar district, B.C.  
After a trapper, who was a member of P. L. Haworth's exploratory party, 1919.
- Homitan lake**. See Hobiton.
- Hood**; river, flowing into Arctic sound, Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.  
Named by Franklin, 31 July, 1821, after Robert Hood, lieutenant in the expedition, who was murdered by a half breed in October of the same year.
- Hooge**; mountain, 10,550 feet, lat. 52° 00', long. 117° 01', Rocky mountains, Alberta.  
After the village 2 miles east of Ypres, in the Ypres salient, where the Canadians regained ground on 2 June, 1916.
- Hooker**; mount, 10,782', lat. 52° 24', long. 118° 05', Athabaska pass, Alberta and B.C.  
Named by David Douglas, 1827, after Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker (1685-1865) British botanist.
- Hope**; cape, Dolphin and Union strait, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.  
Named by Richardson, 1826, after Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Johnstone Hope (1766-1831), one of the Lords of the Admiralty.
- Hornaday**; river, flowing into Darnley bay about lat. 69° 20', long. 123° 50', Mackenzie district, N.W.T. (Not Big.)  
After W. T. Hornaday, director, New York zoological park. Name used by A. J. Stone in Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. XIII, New York, 1900.
- Hornickel**; mount, lat. 50° 15', long. 115° 06', also creek, Elk river, B.C.  
After G. H. Hornickel, superintendent Elk Valley Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., coming from Cleveland, Ohio, in the spring of 1910.
- Horseblock**; point, Lansdowne township, Leeds county, Ont. (Not Anderson.) Decision revised.  
Named by early settlers from its proximity to an island, resembling in shape and position a block of stone used to mount on horseback.
- Horse Island**. See Selkirk.
- Hose**; strait, between Meighen island and the island to the north of it, Arctic ocean, Franklin district, N.W.T.  
After Capt. Walter Hose, R.N., stationed at Esquimalt when Canadian Arctic expedition was outfitting. Name given by V. Stefansson and submitted by the Department of the Naval Service.
- Houston Stewart**; channel, Queen Charlotte islands, B.C. (Not Ibbertson nor Barrell.)  
Named, 1853, after Wm. Houston Stewart, his predecessor, by Commander Prevost, H.M.S. Virago.
- Howe**; sound, on north side of entrance to Burrard inlet, New Westminster district, B.C., 1792.  
Named by Vancouver, 1792, after Admiral the Rt. Hon. Richard Scrope, Earl Howe.
- Hunter**; channel, between Hunter and Campbell islands, connecting Queens sound and Lama passage, Coast district, B.C. (Not Plumper.)

## I

- Ibbertson channel**. See Houston Stewart.
- Icefall**; peak, 10,420 feet, and brook, lat. 51° 51', long. 117° 11', Rocky mountains, B.C.  
Descriptive: there are striking icefalls along its sides.
- Inman**; harbour, west of cape Barrow, Coronation gulf, Arctic coast, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.  
Named by Franklin, 1821, after James Inman (1776-1859), professor of navigation at Royal Naval College, Portsmouth.
- Inman**; river, flowing into Amundsen gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.  
Named by Kendall, 1826, after Professor Inman.
- Insect**; river, flowing into lake Winnipegosis, in Tp. 37-R. 20-W. 1st, Man. (Not North Duck.)
- Isola**; peak, lat. 50° 08', long. 114° 30', Rocky Mountain, Alberta. (Not Isolated.)  
An isolated mountain.
- Istapta**; creek, tributary to Blindman river in Tp. 43-2-5, Alberta. (Not West branch of Blindman.)  
Istapta is a Stoney Indian name for the Blindman river.
- Istapta river**. See Blindman.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

## J

**Jervis;** inlet, New Westminster district, B.C.

Named by Vancouver, 1792, after Rear Admiral Sir John Jervis, later Earl St. Vincent.

*Johnson.* See Johnston creek.

**Johnston;** creek, tributary to Bow river in Tp. 26-14-5, also cañon, Alberta. (Not Johnstone, nor Johnson.)

After a prospector about 1882 who subsequently moved to Columbia valley and died there.

*Johnstone creek.* See Johnston.

**Johnstone;** strait, separating mainland of British Columbia from north side of Vancouver island.

Named by Vancouver, 1792, after James Johnstone, R.N. master of armed tender Chatham, who made the first examination of the channel.

*Junction creek.* See Clinton.

## K

*Kaipaha creek.* See Waiparous.

**Kapusking;** lake, river tributary to Mattagami river, township, post office, and railway station, Algoma district, Ont.; river also in Timiskaming district.

Cree Indian name meaning "branch" river.

**Karmutzen;** mountain, southwest of Mimpkish lake, Vancouver island.

Indian name meaning "waterfall".

**Kater;** point, Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Franklin, 1821, after Capt Henry Kater (1777-1835), one of the commissioners of the Board of Longitude.

*Kaufmann peak.* See Mons.

**Kaufmann;** peaks, 10,200' and 10,150', lat. 51° 53', long. 116° 45', Rocky mountains, Alberta.

Name on Collie map, Geographical Journal, 1903. After Christian and Hans Kaufmann, Swiss guides. The former was with Outram when the mountain was first climbed.

*Kawatikouck river.* See Coaticook.

**Keats;** point, Amundsen gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T. (Not Sir R. G. Keats.)

Named by Richardson, 1826, after Admiral Sir Richard Goodwin Keats (1757-1834), governor of Greenwich hospital.

**Kelowna;** creek, flowing southwesterly into Okanagan lake at Kelowna, Osoyoos district, B.C. (Not Mill.)

**Kemmel;** mountain, 10,160 feet, lat. 51° 53', long. 117° 11' Rocky mountains, B.C.

After Kemmel, about five miles south of Ypres, France, where the Canadians were heavily engaged on 26 April 1918.

*Kemsquit river.* See Kimsquit.

*Kemswith river.* See Kimsquit.

**Kendall;** cape, Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Richardson, 1826, after Lt. E. N. Kendall, R.N., assistant surveyor to the expedition.

**Kimsquit;** river, flowing into Dean channel, also village, Coast district, B.C. (Not Kemsquit, Kenswith nor Quinsquilt.)

**King Christian;** island, lat. 77° 45', long. 112° 00', Arctic ocean, Franklin district, N.W.T.

Named by Sverdrup expedition, 1901.

*Kingcombe mountains, river and inlet.* See Kingcome.

**Kingcome;** mountains, river and inlet, Coast district, B.C. (Not Kingcombe.)

**King Edward;** mount 11,400 feet, lat. 52° 10', long. 117° 30', Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.

Named by Mrs. Schaffer, 1907, after Edward VII (1841-1910), succeeded to the throne, 1901.

**Kinuseo;** falls, east branch of South Pine river, about lat. 54° 55', long. 120° 50', Cariboo district, B.C.

Cree Indian for "fish." Name suggested by S. Prescott Fay, owing to the great numbers of trout seen both above and below the falls, 1914.

*Kippax lake.* See Eramosh.

**Kitchener;** lake, five miles west of source of Finlay river (Thutade lake), Cassiar district, B.C.

After Lord Kitchener (1850-1916.)

*Kitsahwatl inlet.* See Observatory.

**Kittigazuit;** native village east of delta of Mackenzie river, Mackenzie district, N.W.T. (Not Kittigaruit nor Kittigagzyt.)

**Klewnuggit;** inlet, Grenville channel, Coast district, B.C.



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**Koch;** river, east fork of Little Slocan river, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not East fork of Little Slocan nor Little Slocan.)

After W. E. Koch, mill owner and settler, 1896.

*Koskeemo sound.* See Quatsino.

**Krusenstern;** cape, at eastern entrance to Dolphin and Union strait, Mackenzie district N.W.T.

Named by Richardson, 1826, after Adam Johann Krusenstern (1770-1846), Russian admiral and navigator.

**Kynumpt;** harbour, Seaforth channel, Coast district, B.C. (Not Active cove.)

**Kyuquot;** sound and village, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Cayuquet nor Kuyuquot.)

After Indian tribe.

## L

**Labrecque;** island, Chezzetcook inlet, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Green.)

**La Clytte;** mountain, 9,505 feet, lat. 51° 54', long. 117° 09', Rocky mountains, B.C.

After a divisional reserve point in France, used by Canadian troops, from Oct. 1915 to Feb. 1916.

**Lacs (rivière des);** river, rising in Tp. 1-R. 2-W. 2nd, Sask., and flowing across the international boundary into Souris river, North Dakota, U.S. There is no River lake nor lac des Rivières at the head of this stream.

*Laflamme island.* See Morris.

**Lambe;** mount, 10,438 feet, lat. 51° 44', long. 116° 49', Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C. Also glacier, Alberta.

After the late L. M. Lambe, vertebrate palaeontologist to the Geological Survey.

**Lambert;** cape and island, Dolphin and Union strait, Arctic coast, N.W.T.

The island was named by Richardson, 1826, after Aylmer Bourke Lambert (1761-1842), vice-president of the Linnean Society.

*Lavan island.* See Morris.

*Lavan point.* See Lavergne.

*Lavanne point.* See Lavergne.

**Lavergne;** point, with lighthouse thereon and bay adjoining, Morris island, Fitzroy township, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Lavan, Lavanne, nor Levan.)

After the late Francois Lavergne (often written Levan) a former keeper of the light.

*Lawler island.* See Lawlor.

**Lawlor;** island, entrance to Halifax harbour, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Lawler nor Webb.)

After local family of this name.

*Leaches lake.* See Wallace.

*Leeches lake.* See Wallace.

**Lens;** mountain, 10,160 feet, lat. 51° 55', long. 117° 09', Rocky mountains, B.C.

After the town of Lens, Dept. of Pas de Calais, France, in commemoration of the battle there in which the Canadians participated. They entered Lens 21 August, 1917.

*Levan point.* See Lavergne.

**Lewes;** island, Coronation gulf, Franklin district, N.W.T. (Not Lewis.)

Lewis on Arrowsmith map of date 1843. Named by Simpson, 1838-39, probably after John Lee Lewes, chief factor, Hudson's Bay Company.

*Lewis island.* See Lewes.

**Liard;** trading post, Liard river, Mackenzie district, N.W.T. (Not Fort Liard.)

**Lindeborg;** mount, 6,500', lat. 56° 07', long. 130° 06', Cassiar district, B.C.

After Dan Lindeborg, pioneer who was of great assistance to the International Boundary surveyors in 1905, 1910 and 1920.

*Liska village.* See Ellazga.

**Listening;** mountain, 10,330', lat. 52° 15', long. 117° 44', Rocky mountains, Alberta.

**Liston;** island, Dolphin and Union strait, Franklin district, N.W.T.

Named by Richardson, 1826, after Sir. R. Liston.

*Little river.* See Brock.

*Little Black river.* See O'Hanly.

*Little Forbes mountain.* See Outram.

*Little Herb lake.* See Herblet.

*Little Leach lake.* See Wallace.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

**Little Slocan;** river, rising about lat.  $49^{\circ} 47'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 47'$ , and flowing south and southeast into Slocan river, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Koch.)

*Lizzie lake.* See Metigoshe.

**Locker;** point, south of cape Krusenstern, Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district. (Not Lockyer.)  
Named by Richardson, 1826, after Edward H. Locker, secretary to the Royal hospital at Greenwich.

*Lockyer point.* See Locker.

*Long lake.* See Bottle.

**Low;** mount, 10,075 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 43'$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 48'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.  
After A. P. Low, retired arctic explorer and formerly director of the Geological Survey, and deputy minister.

**Luke;** mount, northeast of junction of Kwadacha and Warneford rivers, Cassiar district, B.C.  
After Frank Luke, U.S. airman, killed at front, 29 September, 1918. Name suggested by P. L. Haworth.

**Lyon;** cape, Amundsen gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.  
Named by Richardson, 1826, after Capt. George Francis Lyon R.N. (1795-1832), Arctic explorer.

## M

**McConnell;** glacier, north of Quentin lake, headwaters of Warneford river, Cassiar district, B.C.  
After R. G. McConnell, late deputy minister of Mines, an explorer of the region. Name suggested by P. L. Haworth.

**McConnell;** mount, 10,200', lat.  $51^{\circ} 39'$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 00'$ , Red Deer river, Alberta.  
Named by Dr. G. M. Dawson, 1885, after R. G. McConnell, his assistant, 1882, later, deputy minister, Dept. of Mines.

**McCrae;** mount, northwest of junction of Kwadacha and Warneford rivers, Cassiar district, B.C.  
After Lt.-Col. John McCrae, author of "In Flanders Fields." Name suggested by P. L. Haworth.

*McDonald lake.* See Morris.

**McKillop;** creek, tributary to Shand creek in Tp. 43-R. 7-W. 2nd, Sask.  
After Miss McKillop, Soldier Settlement Board, Prince Albert, who visited the soldier settlement watered by the creek and advised in domestic matters.

**Maclean;** strait, between King Christian island and the other islands of the Findlay group, Arctic ocean, Franklin.  
After Hon. A. K. Maclean, M. P., some time Minister without portfolio. Name given by V. Stefansson and submitted by the Department of the Naval Service.

**McLeod;** lake, Parsnip river, Cariboo district, B.C.  
Named by Simon Fraser, 1805, after Archibald Norman McLeod.

**MacNab;** creek, tributary to Shand creek in Tp. 42-R. 6-W. 2nd, Sask.  
After fire-ranger, who acted as referee in the draw for position of entry on the soldier settlement watered by the creek, 2 July, 1919.

**McNab;** island, Halifax harbour, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Maenab, Halifax nor Cornwallis.)  
After Peter McNab who bought the island for £1,000 in 1783. So named on Colonial Office map, 1815.

**McPherson;** trading post, Peel river, Mackenzie district, N.W.T. (Not Fort McPherson.)

**Malaspina;** strait, between Texada island and mainland of B.C. (Not Nuestra Señora del Rosario.)  
Named 1859, by Capt. Richards, after Capt. Alessandro Malaspina, the Italian seaman in the service of Spain, after whom Malaspina inlet was named, 1792, by Galiano and Valdes.

**Malloch;** mount, 10,067', lat.  $51^{\circ} 50'$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 08'$ , head of Clearwater river, Alberta.  
After George Malloch, geologist, who mapped the area overlooked by this peak; also climbed it; perished in Canadian Arctic expedition.

*Maquilla point.* See Maquinna.

**Maquinna;** point, southern extremity of Nootka island, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Maquilla, Moquina nor Mocuina.)  
Named by Spaniards, 1791, after a well known Indian chief of Nootka.

**Marcet;** island, Coronation gulf, Franklin district, N.W.T.  
Named by Franklin, 1821, after Dr. Marcet, inventor of an improved water bottle.

**Marconi;** mount, 10,190' lat.  $50^{\circ} 23'$ , long.  $115^{\circ} 07'$ , Rocky mountains, B.C.  
After Guglielmo Marconi (1874—.)

**Margaret;** lake, Secs. 2 and 11, Tp. 1-R. 22-W. 1st, Man.  
Name on 1880 township plan.



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- Margerie (de)**; mount, 9,890 feet, lat. 51° 44', long. 116° 47', Rocky mountains, B.C.  
After Emmanuel de Margerie, geographer, Paris, translator and editor of French edition of Suess' great work "La face de la Terre."
- Marpole mount.** See Tuxford.
- Mather**; creek, tributary to Kootenay river from the west, seven miles above Steele, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Cherry.)  
After R. D. Mather, owner of ranch at mouth of creek.
- Mayer**; river, falling into Hecate strait, with lake at its head, Graham island, Queen Charlotte islands, B.C. (Not Gold, Meyer nor Nahgun.)  
After George Mayer, settler in vicinity.
- Mazarredo island.** See Nootka.
- Meighen**; island, Crown Prince Gustav sea, Arctic ocean, Franklin district, N.W.T.  
After Rt. Hon. Arthur W. Meighen, Prime Minister, 1921. Name given by V. Stefansson and submitted by the Department of the Naval Service.
- Meisener head.** See Meisner.
- Meisner**; head, between Chezzetcook inlet and Petpeswick inlet, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Meisener, Misner, ncr Mizner.)
- Messines**; mountain, 10,290 feet, lat 51° 50', long. 116° 59' 30". Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.  
After Messines in West Flanders, about 5½ miles south of Ypres, in commemoration of the fighting there of Canadians.
- Metigoshe**; lake, Sec. 4, Tp. 1-R. 22-W. 1st, International boundary, Man. and North Dakota, U.S. (Not Fish nor Lizzie.)
- Meyer river.** See Mayer.
- Meyers**; lake, Black and Lee townships, near height-of-land, west of railway, Timiskaming district, Ont. (Not Gull.)  
After vice-president of pulp company.
- Milbanke**; sound, lat. 52° 13', long. 128° 38', Coast district, B.C. (Not Milbank.)  
Named 1788, by Capt. Charles Duncan of the sloop Princess Royal, after Vice-Admiral Mark Milbanke, third son of Sir Ralph Milbanke, fourth baronet.
- Mill creek.** See Kelowna.
- Mineral**; mountain, near headwaters of Klehini river, Cassiar district, B.C.
- Misner head.** See Meisner.
- Mizner head.** See Meisner.
- Mocuina point.** See Maquinna.
- Mohr**; island, Ottawa river, about three miles below Quyon, Pontiac county, Quebec. (Not Mohrs, Monk nor Six-mile.)
- Monchy**; mountain, 10,530 feet, lat. 52° 0' 30", long. 117° 01' 30", Rocky mountains, Alberta.  
After the village which the British attacked and took on 26 August, 1918.
- Monk island.** See Mohr.
- Mons**; peak, lat. 51° 52', long. 117° 02', Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.; also creek, B.C., and icefield and glacier, Alberta. (Not Kaufmann, Snow, nor Victor.)  
After the Belgian town which saw the first British fighting in the world war, 23 August, 1914, and which was recaptured and entered by the Canadians immediately before the armistice, 11 November, 1918.
- Montagneuse creek.** See St. John.
- Montagneuse**; lake and river, tributary to Peace river in Tp. S4-R. 6-W. 6th, Alberta.
- Moore**; bay, Coronation gulf, Arctic coast, N.W.T.  
Named by Franklin, 1821, after Daniel Moore of Lincoln's Inn, to whom "the expedition was indebted for the use of a most valuable chronometer."
- Moore**; lake, north of Shag bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Dan nor Moor's.)
- Moore**; lake, Tps. 22-23-R. 6-E. 1st, Manigotagan river, Man.  
After E. S. Moore, Geological Survey, who worked in that region in 1912.
- Moquina point.** See Maquinna.
- Moresby**; island, Queen Charlotte islands, B.C.  
Named by Com. Prevost, 1853, after his father-in-law, Rear Admiral Fairfax Moresby, commander-in-chief, Pacific station, 1850-53.
- Morris**; island, with lighthouse thereon, Mississippi river, head of Chats rapids, Ottawa river, Fitzroy township, Carleton county, Ont. (Not Government, Laflamme, Lavan nor Victoria.)  
So named on T. C. Clarke's survey of Chats canal, dated 2 January, 1860. May be after Wm. Morris (1812-71), lumber men, who operated on the Malawaska, Bonnechère, Petawawa and Montreal rivers, branches of the Ottawa from 1838 to 1866.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

**Morris**; lake, southeast of Dartmouth, Halifax county, N.S. (Not McDonald.)  
After Indian family of Morris living at the lake.

**Mukutawa**; river, flowing into lake Winnipeg, in Tp. 48-R 1-E. 1st, Man. (Not Big Black nor Blackwater.)  
Cree for "It is black" (water).

## N

*Nahgun river.* See Mayer.

**Nanga Parbat**; mountain, lat. 50° 42', long. 116° 52', Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.  
After the mountain of the same name in the Himalayas on which A. F. Mummery perished.

**Nanoose**; bay, north of Nanaimo, strait of Georgia, Vancouver island, B.C.  
An adaptation of the name of the Indians residing here adopted for the bay by Capt. Richards, H.M.S. Plumper, 1859.

**Nasparti**; inlet, west coast of Vancouver, island B.C. (Not Nasparte, Nasparto, Naspatte nor Nespod.)  
Adaption of name of Indian tribe adopted by Capt. Richards, 1862.

*Naust point.* See Nauffts.

**Nauffts**; point, at west entrance to Musquodoboit harbour, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Naust.)  
Family name.

*Neilson creek.* See Gwillim.

*New Channel.* See Gordon.

**Newport**; river, rising in Ditton township and flowing into Eaton river in Eaton township, Compton county, Que. (Not North nor Ditton.)

**Nichols**; lake, Prospect river, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Nichol nor Nicholson.)

**Nigel**; peak, 10,535', lat. 52° 14', long. 117° 10', Rocky mountains, Alberta.  
Named by J. Norman Collie, 1898, after Nigel Vavasour, mountain-climbing companion

**Niverville**; mount, 9,720 feet, lat. 51° 47', long. 116° 56', Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.  
After Joseph Boucher, Chevalier de Niverville whose party of ten men in two canoes sent up the Saskatchewan river from The Pas, Manitoba, built fort Lajonquière, 1751.

*Noire (rivière).* See Bécancour.

**Nootka**; island, and sound, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Nutka nor Mazarredo.)  
Sound discovered and named Nootka by Capt. Cook, April, 1778, after he had named it King George's sound, the change being made because he thought Nootka was the Indian name.

*North Pine river.* See Beatton.

*North point.* See Rabast.

*North river.* See Newport.

*North branch of Blindman river.* See Blindman.

*North branch of Ghost river.* See Waiparous.

*North Duck river.* See Duck.

*North Duck river.* See Insect.

*North Pine river.* See Pine.

**Nuchatlitz**; inlet, Nootka island, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Nuchalitz not Ferrer.)

*Nuestra Senora del Rosario strait.* See Malaspina.

*Nutka island.* See Nootka.

## O

**Oblats (lac des)** lake, Maniwaki township, Ottawa county, Quebec. (Not Abitibi, Beetohee Bitobee nor Bitobi.)

After the Oblate Fathers, who have a house on the lake.

**Observatory**; inlet, Cassiar and Coast districts, B.C. (Not Kitsahwatl.)  
Named by Vancouver, 1793, because he set up his observatory in Salmon cove in this inlet to correct his positions and ascertain the rates of his chronometers.

**O'Connor**; river, tributary to Alsek river, Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Boundary.)  
After T. O'Connor of Rainy Hollow.

**O'Hanly**; river, tributary to Black river in Tp. 21-R. 9-E. 1st, Man. (Not Little Black.)  
After J. L. P. O'Hanly, who surveyed Black River Indian reserve, 1878.

**Oppy**; mountain, 10,940 feet, lat. 51° 58', long. 117° 09', Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.  
After the village about six miles southeast of Lens, in commemoration of the fighting that took place there.



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**Osborn;** small island, west of southern portion of Borden island, Arctic ocean, Franklin district N.W.T.

After Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History of New York. Name given by V. Stefansson and submitted by the Department of the Naval Service.

**Outram;** mount, lat.  $51^{\circ} 53'$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 52'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta. (Not Little Forbes.) Also Sir James, glacier on the south side of mount Outram.

After Sir James Outram, Bart, noted mountain climber.

*Oweekayno lake.* See Owikeno.

**Owikeno;** lake, northeast of Rivers inlet, Coast district, B.C. (Not Oweekayno.)

## P

**Pangman;** mount, 10,420 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 46'$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 58'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C. Also glacier, Alberta.

After Peter Pangman, fur trader.

**Parr;** lake, east of Sambro road, south of Halifax, Halifax county, N.S.

*Paskapoo river.* See Blindman.

**Pasley;** cove, west of cape Krusenstern, Dolphin and Union strait, Mackenzie district, N.W.T. Named by Richardson, 1826, after Lt. Col. Pasley, R.E., inventor of a portable boat.

**Pasque;** mountain, 8,337', lat.  $50^{\circ} 10'$ , long.  $114^{\circ} 34'$ , Alberta.

From the abundance of pasque-flowers found near the summit.

**Patterson;** island, Findlay group, Arctic ocean, Franklin district, N.W.T. (Not Paterson.) So called in "Further Papers relative to the Recent Arctic Expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin," 1855.

**Pearce;** point, Amundsen, gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T. (Not Pierce.)

Named by Kendall, 1826, after a friend.

**Peck;** mount, 9,584', lat.  $50^{\circ} 08'$ , long.  $115^{\circ} 03'$ , Elk river, B.C.

After H. M. Peck, assistant on Geological Survey party; killed in World war.

**Phillips;** strait, between Borden island and the island to the west of it, Arctic ocean, Franklin district, N.W.T.

After George Phillips, Naval Store officer at Esquimalt, 1913-16. Accompanied Canadian Arctic Expedition as far as Nome. Name given by V. Stefansson and submitted by the Department of the Naval Service.

**Pikwitonei;** river, flowing across railway into Natawahunan lake, Grass river in Tp. 77-R-2-E, 1st M., Man. Also post office. (Not Piquitonay nor Piquitona.)

Indian name meaning "brokenmouth."

**Pilkington;** mount, 10,830 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 43' 50''$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 55'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.

After Charles Pilkington, past president, Alpine Club, England.

*Pine river.* See Garland.

**Pine;** river, tributary from south to Peace river, below fort St. John, Peace River district B.C.

**Pine;** river, flowing into lake Winnipegosis in T. 35-R. 19-W. 1st, Man. (Not North Pine.)

Pine River railway station and Pine River Indian reserve are near this river.

*Plumper channel.* See Hunter.

**Polly;** lake, Secs. 3 and 10, Tp. 1-R. 21-W. 1st, Man.

Name on 1880 township plan.

**Port Elizabeth;** harbour, south shore of Gilford island, Knight inlet, Coast district, B.C.

Named by Capt. Pender, about 1867, after Elizabeth Henrietta, wife of Lord Gilford and daughter of Sir. A. E. Kennedy, governor of Vancouver island, when the frigate Tribune under Lord Gilford's command was on Pacific station, 1862-64.

*Port Hawkesbury.* See Port San Juan.

**Portland;** inlet, Coast district, B.C. (Not Brown.)

The inlet was named Brown by Vancouver, 1793, but the name Portland, given by him to the canal after the house of Portland, was transferred to it later.

**Port San Juan;** harbour, first anchorage within entrance to Juan de Fuca strait, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Port Hawkesbury.)

Named 1790, by Sub. Lieut. Manuel Quimper "puerto de San Juan o de Narvaez."

**Port Simpson;** village at northwest corner of Tsimpsean peninsula, north of Prince Rupert, Coast district, B.C.

After Captain Aemilius Simpson, lieutenant, R.N. and, later, an officer in the marine service of the Hudson's Bay Co., chief trader; died September, 1831, at fort Nass, 20 miles up Nass river renamed shortly after fort Simpson; in 1834 a new fort nearer the ocean was built and named Port Simpson.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

- Prince of Wales;** highway, between Ottawa and Prescott, Carleton and Grenville counties Ont.  
After H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
- Princess Royal;** island, Coast district, B.C.  
Named by Capt. Charles Duncan, 1788, after his sloop Princess Royal.
- Principe;** channel, between Banks and Pitt islands, Coast district, B.C.  
Named by Caamaño, 1792.
- Prior;** mount, 10,250 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 43'$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 56'$ , Rocky mountains, B.C.  
After Col. Hon. E. G. Prior, Lieut. Governor of British Columbia.
- Pyke;** river, tributary to Etchemin river from south in Frampton township, Dorchester county, Que. (Not Pykes nor Pikes.)

## Q

- Quatsino;** sound, northwest coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Quatsinough nor Koskeemo).  
Adaptation of name of Indian tribe.
- Quéant;** mountain, 10,200 feet, lat.  $52^{\circ} 0' 50''$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 14'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.  
After the village captured by Canadian troops, 2 September 1918.
- Queen Charlotte;** channel, Howe sound, New Westminster district, B.C.  
Named by Capt. Richards, about 1860, after H.M.S. Queen Charlotte.
- Queen Charlotte;** islands, Coast district, B.C. Named by Dixon, 1787, after his ship.
- Queen Charlotte;** sound, that body of water, British Columbia, the northerly boundary of which is a line from the most southerly point of Aristazabal island, to cape St. James the most southerly point of Kunglit island, the westerly boundary being a line starting at cape St. James thence southerly passing to westward of Triangle island to cape Scott on Vancouver island. The southerly boundary is from cape Scott eastward along the northerly coast of Vancouver island to cape Sutil, thence to cape Caution on the mainland along the line forming the northwesterly boundary of Queen Charlotte strait. The eastern boundary starts at cape Caution, thence follows northerly the mainland and Coastal islands, to the most southerly point of Aristazabal island, the point of commencement.
- Queen Charlotte;** strait, the restricted body of water between Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia, from a line between cape Sutil and cape Caution southeastward to the several narrow channels northward and eastward of Malcolm island.
- Queen Maud;** gulf, Arctic coast, Mackenzie and Keewatin districts, N.W.T.  
Named by Amundsen, 1904, after Maud, Queen of Norway.
- Quemsquilt river.* See Kimsquit.
- Quentin;** lake, headwaters of Warneford river, Cassiar district, B.C.  
After Quentin Roosevelt, U.S. airman, killed at front 14 July, 1918. Name suggested by P. L. Haworth.
- Quesnel;** lake, below Manigotagan lake, Manigotagan river, Man. (Not Caribou.)  
After Bidou Quesnel, a settler at the mouth of Manigotagan river.
- Quetachu;** river, flowing into Quetachu bay, east of Piashti river, north shore, gulf of St. Lawrence, Saguenay county, Que. (Not rivière Grande Baie de Piashtibaie.)
- Quincy;** mount, 10,400', lat.  $52^{\circ} 20'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 40'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta. (Not Blackfriars.)  
Named by A. P. Coleman, 1892, after his brother Lucius Quincy Coleman, rancher, Morley, Alberta.

## R

- Rabast (cap de);** cape, north point of Anticosti island, Saguenay county, Que. (Not North)  
French name used by Cartier, 1535, meaning "where the land begins to fall away."
- Rae;** river, flowing into Backs inlet, Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.  
After Dr. John Rae (1813-93), Arctic explorer.
- Rae;** trading post, north arm, Great Slave lake, Mackenzie district, N.W.T. (Not Fort Rae.)
- Raumur island.* See Roma.
- Redding;** creek, tributary to St. Mary river from west, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Baker.)
- Rendell;** creek, flowing parallel to Kettle river on the east and tributary to it below Dumfino creek, Osoyoos and Similkameen districts, B.C. (Not East Fork of Kettle.)  
After G. A. Rendell, active in development of the mining district at the head of the creek.
- Rice;** glaciers, Alberta and B.C., and brook B.C. Refer to Spring-Rice.
- Richardson;** river flowing into Backs inlet, also bay, south of Backs inlet Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.  
Named by Franklin after Dr. (later Sir) John Richardson (1787-1865), surgeon and naturalist, 1819-20 and 1825-27 expeditions.



**Rivers;** inlet, Coast district, B.C.

Named by Vancouver, 1792, after George Pitt, first Baron Rivers.

**Riverside;** mountain, lat. 50° 28', long. 115° 00', Elk river, B.C.

Descriptive.

*Rocky Mountain lake.* See Gwillim.

**Roma;** island, Chezzetcook inlet, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Raumur.)

*Rond (lac).* See Hicks.

**Roscoe;** river, flowing into Amundsen gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Richardson, 1826, after Wm. Roscoe (1753-1831), English historian.

*Ross lake.* See Eramosh.

**Rostrum;** peak, 10,770 feet, lat. 51° 50', long. 170° 11', Rocky mountains, B.C.

Descriptive of the appearance of the summit.

*Round lake.* See Sartigan.

**Rover;** brook, tributary to ruisseau à l'Eau-Chaude, Etchemin river, Dorchester county, Que.

(Not Rovers nor Rower.)

**Rudey;** head, Wedge island, Three Fathom harbour, Halifax county, N.S.

## S

**St. Agapit;** village and brook, tributary to Beauvillage river from west, Lotbinière county, Quebec. (Not Black.)

**St. John;** creek, tributary to Beaton river, Peace River district, B.C. (Not Montagneuse.)

Named after Indian reserve through which it flows.

**St. Julien;** mountain, 10,740 feet, lat. 57° 50', long. 117° 01', Rocky Mountains, Alberta and B.C.

After the village about 3 miles northeast of Ypres, where a gallant fight by the Canadians occurred, 26 April, 1915.

*St. Mary's island.* See Walpole.

**St. Ronan;** hill, Buckland township, Bellechasse county, Que. (Not St. Ronans nor St. Roonaes.)

**St. Victor;** village and brook, tributary to Chaudière river, Beauce county, Que. (Not rivière du Bras nor rivière Le Bras.)

**Sartigan;** lake and post office, Beauce county, Que. (Not Round lake.)

A map of d'Anville, 1780, shows a post called "Sartigan" below the forks of Etchemin river.

**Sclater;** river, flowing into Duck bay, lake Winnipegosis, also railway station, Man. (Not South Duck.) Decision revised.

Name of railway contractor.

**Scottie;** mountain, west of Parton river, Tatshenshini river, Cassiar district, B.C.

**Selkirk;** island, northern portion of lake Winnipeg, Man. (Not Horse.)

So named on Hind map, 1859.

**Sellars;** head, near east entrance to Three Fathom harbour, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Seller nor Sellers.)

*Seller Head.* See Sellars.

**Shaler;** mountains, south of Glenelg bay, north coast of Victoria island, Arctic ocean, Franklin district, N.W.T.

After late Prof. N. S. Shaler, geologist, Harvard University. Name given by V. Stefansson and submitted by the Department of the Naval Service.

**Shand;** creek, tributary to Etomami river in Tp. 42-R. 4-W. 2nd, Sask.

After homesteader, who drew the attention of the Soldier Settlement Board to the region watered by the creek.

*Sheep creek.* See Big Sheep.

*Sir H. Davyhill.* See Darvy.

**Sir James;** glacier, mount Outram, Rocky mountains, Alberta. See Outram mount.

*Sir R. G. Keats point.* See Keats.

*Six-mile island.* See Mohr.

**Skene;** mount, 10,100', lat. 51° 46', long. 116° 51', Rocky mountains, Alberta.

After Peter Skene Ogden, fur trader.

*Slade.* See Bruce creek.

**Smith;** island, Skeena river, Coast district, B.C. (Not McGrath.)

After Marcus Smith, Canadian Pacific Ry. surveys engineer.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

*Smith islands.* See Crammond.

*Smith Landing.* See Fitzgerald.

*Snow mountain.* See Brent.

*Snow mountain.* See Mons peak.

**Snow Dome;** mountain, 11,340', lat.  $52^{\circ} 11'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 19'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C. (Not Dome.)

**Solitaire;** mountain, 10,800 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 45'$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 50'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta. Descriptive of its position at centre of Conway glacier.

*Songars.* See Songhees.

**Songhees;** point, Victoria harbour, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Etzamish, Songars, Songees, Songhies, Songisch, Songish, Thongeith, Tsumas, nor Tsong.)

From the name of the Indian tribe of which the point formed part of the reserve.

*Souris River and trading Post.* See Bélanger.

*South river.* See Eaton.

*South branch of Panther river.* See Dormer.

*South Duck river.* See Selater.

*Taylor island.* See Tailor.

**Souths;** bay, Dolphin and Union strait, Mackenzie district, N.W.T. (Not South.)

Named by Richardson, 1826, after Sir James South (1785-1867), first president, 1829, of the Astronomical Society.

**Spring-Rice;** mount, 10,745 feet, lat.  $52^{\circ} 01'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 14'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C. Also Rice glaciers.

After the late Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., British Ambassador to U.S.; died 14 February, 1918.

(NOTE.—Mount Bryce rises on the opposite side of the valley.)

**Squakum;** lake, west of Harrison bay, near Harrison Mills, Tp. 24-R. 1-W. 7th, New Westminster district, B.C. (Not Echo, Errich, Ericht, Squawkum nor Squacum.)

**Stapylton;** bay, Amundsen gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Richardson, 1826, after Major General the Hon. G. A. C. Stapylton, chairman of the Victualling Board.

**Stevenson;** mount, lat.  $56^{\circ} 03'$ , long.  $129^{\circ} 57'$ , Cassiar district, B.C. (Not Shorty Stevenson.)

After "Shorty" Stevenson, prospector, killed in World war.

**Stockport;** island, Coronation gulf, Franklin district, N.W.T.

Named by Franklin, 1821.

**Strahan;** mount, 9,960 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 47'$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 50'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta.

After Dr. Aubrey Strahan, director, Geological Survey of Great Britain.

**Sundial;** mountain, 10,438', lat.  $52^{\circ} 14'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 38'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta.

Resembles the index arm of a sundial.

**Sunwapta;** pass, between North Saskatchewan and Sunwapta rivers, also peak, 10,883', lat.  $52^{\circ} 21'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 16'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta.

**Survey;** peak, lat.  $51^{\circ} 57'$ , Howse river, north of Glacier lake, Rocky mountains, Alberta.

Climbed by Collie, long.  $116^{\circ} 54'$ , 11 August, 1898, to enable him to begin his plane table survey. Named by him.

**Sutton;** island, Dolphin and Union strait, Franklin district, N.W.T.

Named by Richardson, 1826, after Manners Sutton.

**Tahsish;** river and arm, Kyuquot sound, Vancouver island, B.C.

Descriptive Indian name meaning "road" or "passage."

## T

**Tailor;** island, Bras d'Or lake, Inverness county, Cape Breton island, N.S. (Not Taylor.)

John McRae, first settler on the island, was a tailor by trade.

**Tangle;** ridge, 9,859', lat.  $52^{\circ} 18'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 17'$ , also creek, Sunwapta river, Rocky mountains, Alberta.

The creek was so named by Mrs. Schaffer, 1907, because the valley was difficult to travel through.

**Tasis;** river, canal and narrows, Nootka sound, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Tahsis.)

*Taylor island.* See Tailor.

**Termier;** mount, 9,385 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 44'$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 45'$ , Rocky mountains, B.C.

After T. M. Termier, director of Geological Service, France.

**Terrace;** mountain, 9,570 feet, lat.  $52^{\circ} 05' 30''$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 10'$ , also creek, Rocky mountains, Alberta. Descriptive name.



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*Terrace river.* - See Beaton.

*Thelford river.* See Bécancour.

*Thongeith.* See Songhees.

*Threemile creek.* See Durand.

**Thurlow;** islands, Johnstone strait, Coast district, B.C.

Named by Vancouver, 1792, after Lord Chancellor Thurlow (1732-1806).

**Tinney;** point, Amundsen gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Richardson, 1826, after W. H. Tinney, Lincoln's Inn.

**Tlupana;** arm, Nootka sound, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Clewpancloo, Clupananul, Tlupananulg, Hapana, Tlupananoutl nor Tlupananuig.)

After an Indian chief.

**Tough;** brook, tributary to Etchemin river, above St. Malachie railway station, Frampton township, Dorchester county, Que.

**Tree;** river, flowing into port Epworth, Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

So named by Franklin in the belief that it was the Napparktotock or "spruce-tree" river of the Eskimos, whereas this river is the one immediately to the east of Coppermine river. The present Eskimo name for the Tree river, on which there are no trees near the coast, is the Kogluktualuk or "river with big rapids or falls."

**Trutch;** mountain, lat.  $51^{\circ} 42'$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 53'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.

After Sir Joseph Trutch, first Lieut.-Governor of B.C.

*Tsaumas.* See Songhees.

*Tsong.* See Songhees.

**Turnbull;** mount, lat.  $50^{\circ} 13'$ , long.  $114^{\circ} 50'$ , Fording river, B.C.

Name on "Plan of Elk River Coal lands," 1905; after J. M. Turnbull, later, professor of Mining, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

**Turnour;** island, Knight inlet, Coast district, B.C. (Not Turner.)

Named by Capt. Pender about 1866 after Capt. Nicholas Edward Brooke Turnour, commanding on Pacific Station, 1864-68, H.M. steam corvette *Clio*, 22 guns.

**Tuxford;** mount, 8,365', lat.  $50^{\circ} 17'$ , long.  $114^{\circ} 52'$ , Fording river, B.C.

After Brig. General C. S. Tuxford, C.B., C.M.G.

**Twins (The);** peaks, lat.  $52^{\circ} 13'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 26'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta.

A double-headed mountain, named by J. Norman Collie, 1898.

**Tyrrell;** mount, 8,919' lat.  $51^{\circ} 42'$ , long.  $115^{\circ} 51'$ , also creek tributary to Red Deer river, Alberta.

Named by Dr. G. M. Dawson, 1885, after J. B. Tyrrell, M.E., his assistant, 1883.

## V

**Valenciennes;** mountain, lat.  $51^{\circ} 49'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 00'$ , Rocky mountains, B.C.

After the French town, captured by the allies, and entered by the Canadians, 2 November, 1918.

**Veits;** mount, lat.  $50^{\circ} 20'$ , long.  $114^{\circ} 52'$ , Fording river, B.C.

Name on "Plan of Elk River Coal lands," 1905; after late J. D. Veits, sometime accountant of the Mining and Smelting Dept. of the Canadian Pacific Ry.

*Victor.* See Mons peak.

**Victoria;** island, Fitzroy harbour, Ottawa river, Carleton county, Ont.

Name appears on all maps and plans since 1845.

*Victoria island.* See Morris.

## W

**Waiparous;** creek, tributary to Ghost river in Tp. 27-R. 6-W. 5th, Alberta. (Not Kaipaha, North branch of Ghost river, Waipiuse nor Waiparow.)

Name on Palliser map, 1865; corruption of Stoney Indian name meaning "Crow (Indian) scalp."

**Walker;** mount, 10,835 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 43'$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 55'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta.

After Horace Walker, past president, Alpine Club, England. Name first appears in Collie's map in Geog. Journal, 1899.

**Wallace;** lake, Tps. 23-24-R. 15-E. 1st., Wanipigow river, Man.

After R. C. Wallace, professor of geology and mineralogy, University of Manitoba.

*Wallis lake.* See Wallace.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

**Wallace;** lake, international boundary, Compton county, Quebec. (Not Leaches, Leeches, Little Leach nor Wallis.)

Name on Arrowsmith map, 1880.

**Walpole;** island, St. Clair river, Lambton county, Ont. (Not St. Mary's).

On a chart of lake St. Clair prepared for Commodore Sir Edward Owen in 1815, the island is called St. Mary's but a bay and channels are called Walpole, probably after Lt. Arthur Walpole, R.E., 1st Lt. 1813; died 1842; served in Canada; prepared Fort Erie plan, 1818-19.

*Wares brook.* See Eau Chaude.

**Warwick;** mountain, lat.  $52^{\circ} 14'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 33'$ , Athabaska river, Rocky mountains, Alberta. A castellated mountain.

**Watchman;** peak, 9,873 feet, lat.  $52^{\circ} 02' 30''$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 14'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta. Descriptive.

**Watchorn;** lake and bay, lake Manitoba, Tp. 26-R. S-W. 1st, Man. (Not Doghung nor Ani-moosekagoging.)

After H. T. D. Watchorn, postmaster, Bayton, settler about 1903.

*Webb island.* See Lawlor.

*Wekuskasis lake.* See Herblet.

*West branch of Blindman river.* See Istapta.

**White;** mount, 9,040', lat.  $51^{\circ} 39'$ , long.  $115^{\circ} 51'$ , Red Deer river, Alberta.

Named by Dr. G. M. Dawson, 1885, after James White, his assistant, 1884, later, assistant to chairman, Commission of Conservation.

**Whiteaves;** mount, 10,300 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 43', 50''$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 48'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.

After the late J. F. Whiteaves, LL.D., F.R.S.C., palaeontologist, Geological Survey.

*White Sheep creek.* See Big Sheep.

**Willerval;** mountain, 10,420 feet, lat.  $52^{\circ} 01'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 01'$ , Rocky mountains, Alberta.

After the village about five miles south of Lens, France, captured by Canadians, 13 April, 1917.

**Wise;** point, Amundsen gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Kendall, 1826, after Capt. W. F. Wise, R.N., under whose command he sailed in H.M.S. Spartan.

**Wollaston;** point, Coronation gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Franklin, 1821, after Wm. Hyde Wollaston (1766-1828), English chemist.

**Wooden;** cove, mouth of Hosier river, St. Margaret bay, Halifax county, N.S. (Not Woodin.) Family name.

**Woolley;** mount, 11,170', lat.  $52^{\circ} 18'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 25'$ , Sunwapta river, Rocky mountains, Alberta.

Named by J. Norman Collie, 1898, after H. Woolley, fellow climber.

**Wrigley;** trading post, Mackenzie river, Mackenzie district, N.W.T. (Not Fort Wrigley.)

## Y

*Yomelsin creek.* See Big Sheep.

**Young;** cape, Amundsen gulf, Mackenzie district, N.W.T.

Named by Richardson, 1826, after Thos. Young, secretary to the Board of Longitude.

**Yuen;** mount, southeast of junction of Kwadacha and Warnford rivers, Cassiar district, B.C.

After Nap Yuen, Chinese member of 1914 exploratory party. Yuen was engaged on railway survey work in 1885.

## Z

**Zillebeke;** mountain, 9,750 feet, lat.  $51^{\circ} 47'$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 04'$ , Rocky mountains, B.C.

After the village about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Ypres, in commemoration of the heavy fighting in the Ypres salient.



## PART II.

## MEANING OF CANADIAN CITY NAMES

COMPILED BY

R. DOUGLAS, M.A.

*Secretary, Geographic Board of Canada.*

## ALBERTA

**Calgary** was so named in 1876 by Colonel James Farquharson Macleod of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. It is the name of the ancestral estate of his mother's family, the Mackenzies, on the island of Mull, Scotland, which he had visited shortly before. Calgary is a Gaelic word the meaning of which is disputed. In the fall of 1875 there was trouble with halfbreeds and Indians in Prince Albert region and Major-General E. Selby Smyth, commanding the Canadian Militia, was sent from the east to investigate. He travelled across the prairie northwesterly from Winnipeg. Colonel Macleod, then in command of the mounted police, whose headquarters were fort Macleod, which he had built the previous year, was advised by telegraph to meet General Smyth at Red Deer with fifty men. At the conference one of the matters agreed on was that a police post should be established on Bow river. On his return south Colonel Macleod, who had earlier in the year established fort Walsh in the Cypress hills, on 6 August, 1875, sent E troop under Inspector E. A. Brisebois to erect barracks on the west side of the Elbow and south side of the Bow, in the angle between the two rivers, a site evidently selected by Colonel Macleod before he went north. The buildings were erected by the I. G. Baker Co., a fur-trading concern which had a trading post of its own in the vicinity but on the east side of Elbow river. The circumstances under which the name was given are narrated in the following letter with endorsement by Edward Blake, minister of Justice sent by Asst. Commr. A. G. Irvine from fort Macleod, 29th February, 1876, to Lt.-Col. Bernard, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa:—"As we have now a post or fort at Bow River it would be as well if it was known by some name, I visited the post about a fortnight ago with Colonel Macleod, and when we were there Inspector Brisebois (who is in command of the station) issued an order without consulting either Colonel Macleod or myself—stating that all public documents sent from his Fort were to be headed Fort Brisebois. I, of course, cancelled the order at once, as in the first place Inspector Brisebois had no authority to issue such an order and in the second place the Fort was not built by Inspector Brisebois' Troop and neither the Troop or the people about there wish the place called Brisebois. Colonel Macleod has suggested the name of Calgary which I believe in Scotch means running water, a very appropriate name I think. Should the Minister be pleased to approve of this name I will issue an Order to that effect". The endorsement is "Do not interfere with Asst. Comr's. discretion in choosing the name he mentions. E.B". Brisebois resigned from the force 16 August, 1876. A mounted police report dated 30 December, 1876, states that there were stationed at Fort Calgary at that time, one inspector, one sub-inspector and thirty-five constables and sub-constables. This same year the Hudson's Bay Company opened a trading station close to the site of the fort with Angus Fraser in charge. There were three structures—a store, a residence for the manager and an interpreter's cabin—which were made of logs floated down the river from the west. Information from G. C. King, postmaster, Calgary, James F. Stanford, Great Falls, Montana, former members of the force and other sources. Post office opened 1 October, 1883.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

**Edmonton** takes its name from fort Edmonton, built 1795, twenty miles distant down the North Saskatchewan river by George Sutherland, Hudson's Bay Co., and so named probably as a compliment to his clerk, John Prudens, a native of Edmonton, near London, England. The site of the fort was on the north bank of the river a mile and a half above the mouth of Sturgeon river. Beside fort Edmonton stood Fort Augustus of the North West Company, built a year or so earlier. Both trading posts were destroyed by the Indians and abandoned in 1807. New forts of the same names were built by the rival traders in 1808 on the slope of the high bank within the present city of Edmonton. The city is shown by its present name, that is, without the prefix "fort" on the map accompanying Milton and Cheadle's "The Northwest Passage by Land", published 1865. J. B. Tyrrell in David Thompson's Narrative, Toronto, 1916, page 432. Post office opened 1 February, 1877.

**Lethbridge** was staked out in the spring of 1885 and named after Wm. Lethbridge (1824-1901) the first president of the North Western Coal and Navigation Company, Ltd. Mr. Lethbridge was a partner in W. H. Smith and Son, booksellers, London, England. Prior to 1885 called Coal Banks. Information from C. A. Magrath, Ottawa and W. H. Smith and Son, London, England. Post office opened 1 October, 1885.

**Medicine Hat** is a translation of the Blackfoot Indian name of the place Saamis, meaning "headdress of a medicine man". About 1882 W. Johnson, a member of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police erected the first house of the future city on a site which is still known as the Johnson subdivision. The origin of the name Saamis is uncertain; one explanation connects it with a fight between the Cree and Blackfoot tribes, when the Cree medicine man lost his war bonnet in the river; another with the slaughter of a party of white settlers and the appropriation by the Indian medicine man of a fancy hat worn by one of the victims; another with the rescue of a squaw from the South Saskatchewan river by an Indian brave, upon whose head a well known medicine man placed his own hat as a token of admiration of the act of the rescuer; still another story says the name was given to the locality because an Indian chief saw in a vision an Indian rising out of the South Saskatchewan wearing the plumed hat of a medicine man; it is also alleged that the name was applied to a hill east of the town, from its resemblance to the hat of an Indian medicine man. Post office opened 1 July, 1883.

**Red Deer** takes its name from the Red Deer (in Cree Indian waskasu) river on which it is situated. Three miles west of the present city is a ford where the trail from the south to Edmonton crossed the river. Traffic north over the prairie greatly increased after the Canadian Pacific Railway reached Calgary in 1883 and in the fall of that year a stopping place and a trading post were erected at the Red Deer crossing. As time passed the word "crossing" dropped out of use. In the early summer of 1891 steel was laid on the Calgary and Edmonton railway as far as Red Deer river and the company proceeded to lay out the present town on the banks of the river at a point, as already stated, three miles below the original settlement or crossing and, after considerable discussion between the late James Ross, representing the railway company and the late Rev. Leonard Gaetz, representing the early settlers, it was agreed to retain the name Red Deer for the new town. During the summer, both of the traders who were located at the crossing moved down the river to the new town-site. The postmaster, who was one of the traders referred to, received permission from the postmaster general to move the office from where it was established 1 December, 1884, to the new location. Information from R. L. Gaetz son of Rev. L. Gaetz.



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**Wetaskiwin** came into being about the year 1892, when the Calgary and Edmonton railway was in course of construction. The Calgary and Edmonton Townsite Company, Ltd., which laid out the settlement, adopted the Indian name, Wetaskiwin, of the neighbouring "hills of peace", where in earlier days certain Indian tribes had met and made peace. Post office opened 1 December, 1892.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

**Alberni**, situated in Somas river at the head of Alberni canal, takes its name from the canal which was named in 1791 by Lieutenant Francisco Eliza after Don Pedro Alberni. Alberni was in command of the soldiers taking part in the Spanish expedition under Eliza sent by the Viceroy of Mexico to occupy the coast, 1790. A sawmill was established at the head of the canal in 1860. Captain Richards, H.M.S. *Hecate* called the locality Alberni in 1861. Post office opened July, 1886, under name of Sayward Alberni; name changed to Alberni, 1 July, 1891.

**Armstrong** was named in 1892 after Hector Armstrong of London, England, who was head of the firm of underwriters who negotiated the bonds of the Shuswap and Okanagan railway. Mr. Armstrong was in British Columbia for a brief period when the railway was under construction. Post office opened 1 August, 1892.

**Chilliwack** is an Indian name. The first white settlers in the valley arrived in 1862 and adopted the Indian name of the district. The name Chilliwack or Chilliwhack would appear to have actually entered official records when the Yale road was surveyed through the valley in 1864. Information from P. J. Brown, city clerk. Post office probably opened 1872 as first record appears in Postal Guide, 1873.

**Courtenay** townsite, Comox harbour, Vancouver island, was laid out in 1891 and named after the river on the banks of which it is situated. The river was named about 1860 after Captain (later Rear Admiral) George William Conway Courtenay, H.M.S. *Constance*, 50 guns, on Pacific Station 1846-49. (Walbran, British Columbia Coast names.) Post office opened 1 July, 1893.

**Cranbrook** was so named about the year 1885 by Colonel James Baker, sometime Minister of Mines and Education, B.C., because the "Bakers" had lived at Cranbrook, Kent, England. There was no settlement to speak of before this time, but earlier the place was known as Joseph's Prairie after an Indian chief. The Indians call it yet "Joseph Achnadate". Cranbrook became important in consequence of the opening of the Crowsnest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Information from R. L. Galbraith, Fort Steele. Post office opened September, 1898.

**Cumberland**, mining centre, Vancouver island, was originally known as Union, but was renamed by James Dunsmuir, 1891, after Cumberland, the north of England mining county. Union post office opened 1 August, 1889; name changed to Cumberland 1 April, 1898.

**Duncan**, Vancouver island, prior to 1886 was known as Alderlea. In that year the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway was constructed. A level crossing near Alderlea, close to the farm of the late Wm. Chalmers Duncan, an 1862 pioneer, was called Duncan's Crossing. In 1887 a station was opened at the crossing and called Duncan's Station. Information from James Craig, city clerk. Post office of Duncan's Station opened 1 September, 1899.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

**Enderby** was named after Enderby village, Lincoln, England. Post office opened 1 November, 1887.

**Fernie** commemorates Peter and William Fernie, early settlers. William discovered coal in the Crowsnest pass. Post office opened 1 August, 1898. Wm. Fernie, now a resident of Victoria, B.C., thus describes his experiences; "I went into the pass per pack trail in the spring of 1887 to prospect for coal on one of the tributaries of Michel creek, which is one of the tributaries of Elk river and I found several seams of coal there and took up some thousands of acres there and applied to the British Columbia government to purchase same, but failed to finish the survey of them until the following year. In the spring of 1889 I went back to the valley of the Elk river and prospected for coal on Coal creek and adjacent lands in the Elk River valley and found many seams of coal and applied to purchase 10,000 acres of same. I was engaged from that time steadily in prospecting and developing the property of the company until 1900 when I retired from the service of the company. In 1898 the townsite of Fernie was cleared and the site surveyed into streets and lots. The town was named after me as being the discoverer of the coal, a director of the company and having had control of all the field work until the work got too big for one man to handle."

**Greenwood** was incorporated as a city in 1897. The first settler was Robert Wood in 1895. Origin indefinite, but general opinion is that as the townsite was covered with green timber and Wood owned the townsite, Greenwood was considered an appropriate name. Information from A. N. Mowat, postmaster. Post office opened 1 March, 1896.

**Kamloops** celebrated its centenary in 1912, because, a century earlier in May, 1812, Alexander Ross established a post at "Cumcloups"—the meeting of the waters—at the junction of the North Thompson and South Thompson rivers. He was representing the Pacific Fur Company; his trade during the ten days of his visit was extensive, and he found himself in the midst of a good beaver country. The previous summer the Pacific Fur Co. had sent David Stuart from Astoria to explore the territory lying between the Columbia and Fraser rivers. Ascending the Okanagan to the height of land he reached the South Thompson river, and was compelled to spend the winter with the Shuswap and other Indian tribes in the neighbourhood; his report led to the visit of Alexander Ross. Alex. Ross, *Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River*. In 1812 the Nor'-Westers built a post close to that of the Astorians, whose whole undertaking was acquired in 1813; eight years later the amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay Company with their rivals led to the establishment of the Company in Kamloops. The Postal Guide for 1872 contains the first records of the opening of a post office.

**Kaslo** was named in 1890 after the river of the same name by the present postmaster and his brother, pioneer settlers. The name is not Indian. An old trapper told the postmaster that in the days when the Hudson's Bay Co. went to Kootenay lake to get lead from the Blue Bell mine for bullets, there was a Frenchman with the party by the name of John Kaslo or Kasleau who came up the lake to the head looking for placer gold and called the river after himself. Information from D. P. Kane, postmaster. Post office opened 1 August, 1892.

**Kelowna** is an Indian word meaning "grizzly bear." The name was selected by the late John Coryell, C.E., of the firm of Coryell and Burnyeat of Vernon who surveyed the site of the present city in 1891-92 for Lequime Bros., the owners of the land. Prior to this survey the nearest settlement was Okanagan Mission, three and a half miles distant. The first hotel and store



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were erected in 1892. About the time the Kelowna townsite was surveyed, Mr. G. G. McKay purchased from an old Red River half-breed named John McDougall certain lands adjoining the Kelowna townsite and sold a portion of same to Lord Aberdeen, who gave the name Guisachan to the land purchased by him. Mr. McKay endeavoured to form a townsite at Benvoulin, near Okanagan Mission but this site is three miles distant from the lake and the venture was not successful. Information from Police Magistrate E. Weddell. Post office opened 1 February, 1893.

**Ladysmith**, Vancouver island, was so named in 1900 by James Dunsmuir proprietor of neighbouring coal mines, after Ladysmith, South Africa, when he heard 1 March of the relief of that town the previous day by the British army after a four months siege by the Boers. Post office opened under the name Oyster Harbour, on which Ladysmith is situated, 1 October, 1899. Name changed to Ladysmith 1 January, 1901. The name Oyster Harbour was adopted on the chart by Captain Richards in 1859, because there were large oyster beds on the flats at the head of the bay. Walbran, British Columbia Coast Names.

**Merritt** was named August, 1906, after Wm. Hamilton Merritt, promoter of the railway running from Spence Bridge through the Nicola valley. Information from W. R. Langstaff, postmaster. Post office opened 15 August, 1907.

**Nanaimo**, the name of a coal centre on Vancouver island, is the Indian name of the locality and the home of the five bands, forming a loose confederacy (Nanaimo). A letter from Governor Douglas dated 24 August, 1852, directs Joseph W. McKay "to proceed to Wintuhuysen inlet, commonly known as Nanaimo bay and formally take possession of the coal beds lately discovered." Letters for the settlement, previous to 1859 were usually addressed "Colville Town, Nanaimo V.I. (after Andrew Colville, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1852-56.) After that date the first name was gradually discontinued and has not been used since 1860. (Walbran, British Columbia Coast Names.) First record of post office appears in Postal Guide, 1872.

**Nelson** may be said to date from 1887, when its present site was located by a Mr. Sproat. In the following year, using a rope and some pickets, he roughly subdivided it into town lots, which sold readily. The first name of the city was Salisbury, after Lord Salisbury, then Stanley after Governor General Lord Stanley of Preston. Later in the year, 1888, it was named Nelson after Hon. Hugh Nelson (1830-1896) then Lieutenant Governor of B.C. Information from J. A. Gibson, postmaster, also Schooling (Sir Wm.) The Hudson's Bay Co., 1670-1920, London, 1920. Post office opened 1 August, 1889.

**New Westminster** was the name given to the capital of the new colony of British Columbia by Queen Victoria, 20 July, 1859. The site was selected in January of the same year by Col. R. C. Moody. On 5 February Governor Douglas wrote to the Colonial Secretary, expressing a desire that Queen Victoria would signify her will as to the name to be given, mentioning that meantime it had been determined to distinguish it by the name of Queensborough. On 5 May the Colonial Secretary replied that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to decide that the capital should be called New Westminster. *Acts & Papers, Colonies 1859. Vol. XXII.* On 19 November, 1866, the two colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver island were united as British Columbia, and in 1868 the capital was removed to Victoria. Walbran, British Columbia Coast Names. First record of post office appears in Postal Guide, 1877. From another record it is stated that a general post office was established on the main land late in 1864 with New Westminster as headquarters.



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**North Vancouver** post office opened in March or April, 1874, under the name of Moodyville; post office name changed to North Vancouver 1 August, 1902. Moodyville was further up the inlet than present North Vancouver. See Vancouver.

**Port Alberni** is situated at the head of Alberni canal, one mile south of Alberni. Post office opened 1 December, 1900, under the name of New Alberni; name changed to Port Alberni 1 March, 1910. See Alberni.

**Port Coquitlam.** Post office opened 1 March, 1891, under the name of Coquitlam 1 July, 1913. The name Coquitlam is that of a Salish tribe in the locality speaking the Cowichan dialect.

**Port Moody,** Burrard inlet, commemorates Major-General Richard Clement Moody (1813-87), commissioner of lands and works of B.C., 1858-63. It was named in 1860 by Captain Richards, H.M. surveying vessel *Plumper*. Port Moody was originally the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but lost much of its importance when the railroad was extended to Vancouver in 1886. Walbran, British Columbia Coast Names. Post office opened 1 October, 1882.

**Prince Rupert** was named in 1906 by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. on the establishment of the western terminus of the Company's transcontinental line after Prince Rupert, first governor of the Hudson's Bay Co. The name was selected by open competition, the prize offered by the railway company for a suitable name being \$250. Post office opened 1 December, 1906.

**Revelstoke** commemorates the first Lord Revelstoke, head of the British banking firm of Baring Bros., whose taking over of \$15,000,000 of the first bond issue of the Canadian Pacific Railway was an important event in its financial history; name first applied to Canadian Pacific Railway station. Post office opened 1 February, 1886, as Farwell, name of railway contractor, name changed 1 June, 1886, to Revelstoke.

**Rossland** takes its name from Ross Thompson, native of Bruce county, Ont., one time prospector; in 1893 pre-empted a portion of land on which the city now stands. Post office opened 1 March, 1895.

**Salmon Arm** takes its name from Salmon arm of Shuswap lake, where quantities of salmon were caught by the Indians. Post office opened 1 November, 1890.

**Trail** is named after Trail creek, which takes its name from the Dewdney trail which follows the course of the creek to the Columbia river; from 1894 to 1901 known as Trail Creek. Post office opened 1 July, 1891 under, the name of Trail Creek; name changed to Trail 1 January, 1897.

**Vancouver,** before the Canadian Pacific Railway reached it in 1886 was a small collection of houses named Granville. In that year the city was incorporated under the name of Vancouver in honor of Captain George Vancouver (1757-1798) who ninety four years before had explored and named Burrard inlet. Reference, Walbran, British Columbia Coast Names. Post office opened March or April, 1874, under the name Granville and the name changed 1 May 1886 to Vancouver.

**Vernon** was originally known as Priests Valley, then as Centreville and finally the name was changed to the present one in the 80's after Forbes G. Vernon (sometime British Columbia Minister of Mines) and his brother Charles, both of whom owned large properties in the district. Information from C. Lafroy, postmaster. Post office opened 1 November, 1884, under the name of Priests Valley; name changed to Vernon, 1 November, 1887.



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**Victoria**, capital of the united provinces of Vancouver island and British Columbia since 1868, commemorates Queen Victoria. The Hudson's Bay Co. trading post at this point, the foundation of the future city, was established in 1843 by a minute of council of the Northern Department of Ruperts Land on a site selected in 1841 and was ordered to be named fort Victoria. The place was known to the Indians as Camosun or Camosack. The town was laid out in 1851-52 and was called Victoria. Publications of Canadian Archives, No. 9, The Canadian Northwest, Ottawa 1915, p. 862. Walbran, British Columbia Coast Names. No record of opening of post office. There was a mail service arranged for Victoria in 1858 from San Francisco.

## MANITOBA

**Brandon** takes its name from Brandon house, a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Co. founded in 1794 on the Assiniboine river, seventeen miles below the present city. Several years before Brandon house was named, the head of the Douglasses, the 8th Duke of Hamilton, had taken his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of Brandon, Suffolk, and the name of the trading post probably commemorates the family's connection with the Hudson's Bay Co. When Thos. Douglas, fifth Earl of Selkirk succeeded in buying 116,000 square miles of land from the company in 1811 he and his friends, it is said, held more than \$175,000 worth of stock out of the whole \$525,000. Everything goes to show that the family held largely of Hudson's Bay Co. stock before the young Earl came into his inheritance in 1799 and that he was led to take steps to emigrate to Ruperts land from this circumstance. Information from Rev. George Bryce, Winnipeg. Brandon hills to the south of the city are found first so named on the map accompanying the report of the Hind Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition in the year 1858, when the terms Blue hills of Brandon or Moose Head mountain are used. Post office opened 1 November, 1880.

**Portage-la-Prairie** is French for prairie portage. It was hereabouts that the fur traders crossed from the Assiniboine river to lake Manitoba. The portage was also known as Meadow portage (Thompson) and the Plain portage (Harmon). Post office opened between July and October, 1871. The locality is mentioned by Verendrye in his journal for 1739 as a carrying place from the Assiniboine over to lake Manitoba used by the Assiniboine Indians on their trading expeditions to the English posts at Hudson bay. The city stands on the Assiniboine river at the south end of the portage, where Verendrye built fort La Reine in 1738. It continued to be one of the chief trading ports of the French in the west until the cession of Canada to Great Britain. Since that it has been occupied from time to time by traders. In 1832 a post was established by the Hudson's Bay Co. on the bank of the Assiniboine about two miles from the centre of the present city. The post was moved to the west end of the city 1½ miles from the old site in 1866-67 and moved again in 1870 to Saskatchewan avenue. Destroyed by fire in 1913 it has not been rebuilt. Information from Fur Trade Commissioner, Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg.

**St. Boniface** commemorates an English missionary called the apostle of Germany. It originated with Abbé (later Bishop) Joseph Norbert Provencher who, with Rev. Sévère Dumoulin reached Red River in 1818 to attend to the spiritual needs of the Roman Catholic settlers. These included members of a Swiss regiment, which under Lt. Colonel De Meuron had been brought to Canada to assist in the war against the United States and had been stationed at



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Montreal for a time. That part of Abbé Provencher's house which was to serve as a temporary chapel was used for the first time as such on All Saints Day, 1818. The chapel was placed "under the patronage of St. Boniface, in order to draw God's blessings on the German Meurons, Catholics none too fervent, through the intercession of the Apostle of their nation. By extension the name was soon applied to the little Catholic settlement. January 15, 1819, is the very first time that we see that place thus denominated in Provencher's correspondence." Reference Morice, *History of the Catholic Church in Western Canada*, Toronto, 1910.

**Winnipeg** is Indian for muddy water, a name applied to lake Winnipeg, which is turbid after a storm. Fort Garry, Hudson's Bay Co. fort, was the nucleus of the city of Winnipeg. The name is first found on the title page of the *North-Wester* of 24 February, 1866. The previous issue is headed *Red River Settlement, Assiniboia*. The first house in Winnipeg was built in 1862. Maps of 1870 show the "town of Winnipeg." Post office opened in or about 1870 under the name of Fort Garry; name changed to Winnipeg, 1 May, 1876. Dr. King in his "Narrative of a Journey to the Arctic" states that the Indians ascribe the muddy character of the lake to a deity who, in some way having annoyed them, was taken captive by an elderly woman and so besmeared with every kind of dirt that it took all the water of the lake to purify him, and by way of retaliation he has ever since employed himself in keeping up the discoloration occasioned by that event.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

**Fredericton** commemorates the second son of George III. On 22, February, 1785, Thomas Carleton, the first governor of the province of New Brunswick, formed in 1784 by detaching a portion from Nova Scotia, formulated in council a series of regulations "for the speedy building and orderly settlement of a town at St. Anne's point on the River St. John, to be called Frederick Town, after His Royal Highness the Bishop of Osnaburg"; named a year or two earlier Osnaburg by Loyalist settlers; prior to this known as St. Anne's.

**Moncton**, commemorates, no doubt, Lt.-Gen. the Hon. Robert Monckton, who was wounded in the battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759; died 1782. The township of Monckton was named, 1765. The parish of Moncton was erected, 1786. As a township, from 1755-85 it was always spelled Monckton. The New Brunswick Law of 1786 establishing the Parishes, calls it Moncton, presumably by clerical error and such it has ever since remained.

**St. John** takes its name from the river discovered by Champlain on St. John Baptist's day, 24 June, 1604. Its charter dates from 18 May, 1785, the second anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists within its limits. It was known for the first two years as Parr or Parrtown, a name given to it by request of Governor Parr of Nova Scotia. The part of the present city lying west of the harbour was named Carleton in 1784, in honor of Sir Guy Carleton (Baron Dorchester), commander in chief of the British forces in North America Report on Canadian Archives, 1894, p. 413. The name was dropped on its union with St. John, (it was previously a separate municipality) in 1889, since which it has been known as St. John West, West St. John. The name Carleton, however, still survives in common usage, where the Carleton side of the harbour is referred to. Information from Professor W. F. Ganong, Northampton, Mass, and H. Vroom, St. Stephen, N.B.



## NOVA SCOTIA

**Halifax** was founded, 1749, at the expense of the Imperial government under the direction of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and was named after George Montague Dunk, second Earl of Halifax, first Lord Commissioner. The scheme for a settlement is said to have originated with the people of Massachusetts, who in calling the attention of the government to the claims and encroachments of the French on the territory of Acadia, suggested the necessity as well as the great commercial advantage to be derived from such an undertaking. A plan was accordingly submitted to the government in the autumn of 1748, and being warmly supported by Lord Halifax, advertisements soon appeared under sanction of His Majesty's authority offering to convey to Nova Scotia army and navy veterans and workmen generally, to maintain them for twelve months at the public expense and to supply them with arms and ammunition for defence and with materials and articles proper for clearing the land, erecting dwellings and prosecuting the fishery. In a short time 1,176 settlers and their families volunteered, and Parliament voting £40,000 (the first of several grants), early in May, 1749, thirteen transports and a sloop of war, under the command of the Honourable Edward Cornwallis, M.P., appointed captain-general and governor of Nova Scotia 9 May, 1749, sailed for that country. The town was laid out and the plan completed 14 September, 1749. The settlers drew for their lots. T. B. Akins' Prize Essay on the History of the Settlement of Halifax. Halifax 1847. Miemac Indian name for Bedford basin, Chebooktook. Miemac name for actual site of the town Gwowamiektook (White Pine forest). The main entrance to Halifax harbour is "Dwiddden," the big passage.

**Sydney** was established 1783 by Governor Des Barres and named after Thomas Townshend, Viscount Sydney, 1732-1800, secretary for the colonies. Miemac Indian name Egchigank.

## ONTARIO

**Belleville**, Hastings county, was surveyed and laid out in 1816; in early documents the name is spelled Belleville; this spelling prevails on the old tokens of the Church of Scotland and also on the silver communion sets of St. Andrews church, the oldest in the district; may have been named after Colonel Bell, one of the original patentees of the Thurlow lots. Scadding says Governor Francis Gore, Lt. Governor of Upper Canada 1806-11, 1815-17 was appealed to and named it after his wife Arabella, whom he addressed familiarly as Belle. Previous to 1816 Belleville was known as Meyers Creek.

**Brantford**, Brant county, is situated on what was the Six Nation Indian Reserve at the point where the Indians were accustomed to cross the Grand river, known as Brant's ford, after their leader, Joesph Brant (Thayendanaga) 1742-1807. The Indians surrendered the townplot to the Government 19 April, 1830. The first lot sold by the government was to Wm. Muirhead, 15 October, 1830, being lot eight on the north side of Colborne street. Brant's Ford or The Ferry was for many years the name applied to the village.

At **Chatham**, Kent county, mouth of the Thames, 600 acres were reserved for a townplot by Governor Simcoe in 1795. The town, however, may be said to have commenced only in 1834. It is named after Chatham, England. The Thames and all the towns about London had names taken from the Thames district in England.



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**Fort William** commemorates Wm. McGillivray, one of the leading members of the North West Company who directed the construction of the fort on the Kaministikwia river to serve as the company's headquarters instead of Grand Portage in Minnesota. Apparently the movement began in 1801. Building went on in 1802 and 1803. In the latter year the fort was complete, but dwelling houses had still to be erected. Harmon notes there were 1,000 labouring men there in July, 1805. He calls it the "New Fort" in this year. Coues, *New light on the Early History of the Greater Northwest*, New York, 1897 p. 222. A letter from George H. Monk, dated Leech lake, April 18, 1807 (Masson Papers, McGill university) refers to "Fort William." Wm. McGillivray succeeded Peter Pond as a partner in the North West Company about 1790; member of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada 18 June, 1808-2 October, 1909 for Montreal West; member Legislative Council of Lower Canada 19 June, 1814-16 October, 1825, on which date he died in Scotland.

**Galt**, Waterloo county, takes its name from John Galt (1779-1839), the Scottish novelist. He was commissioner of the Canada Company and lived in Canada from 1826 to 1829. The city was founded by Wm. Dickson, a school fellow of Galt, and Galt post office was opened in 1816. However, the settlers called the village (Absalom) Shade's Mills till 1827 when it was changed on the occasion of a visit from the novelist. "On the 22nd of April . . . . I went to Galt . . . . which my friend the Honourable William Dickson . . . . named after me long before the Canada Company was imagined; it was arrived at the maturity of having a post office before I heard of its existence."

**Guelph**, Wellington county, was named by John Galt, 23 April, 1827, after the family name of the Royal House of Brunswick. It was after sunset when the site selected for the town was reached. There "a large maple tree was chosen: on which, taking an ax from one of the woodmen, I struck the first stroke. . . . after the tree fell. . . . the doctor pulled a flask of whisky from his bosom and we drank prosperity to the city of Guelph. The name was chosen in compliment to the Royal Family, both because I thought it auspicious in itself, and because I could not recollect that it had ever been before used in all the King's dominions."

**Hamilton**, Wentworth county, is named after George Hamilton, son of Honourable Robert Hamilton who moved to the district from Niagara in 1812 and bought land there. In 1813 he divided a portion of his farm into building lots and his surname was given to the village. The first lots sold were on John street, south of King. *Ont. Hist. Socy. Papers and Records Vol. III, 1907 p. 24-33.*

**Kingston**, Frontenac county, occupies the site of the Indian village of Cataraqui and of the French fort Frontenac built there, 1673. On 11 September, 1783, General Haldimand wrote to John Collins, land surveyor, that it was his "intention to establish settlements for the provision of part of the distressed loyalists resorting to this province and in the neighbourhood of Cataraqui upon lake Ontario" and directing Collins "to proceed to that place without loss of time for the purpose of surveying and laying out the several lands in townships and lots." Township No. 1, now known as Kingston was outlined the same year and subdivided in 1784. With the opening of spring in the latter year, settlers took up locations on the surveyed lands. In 1785 there were fifty houses in Kingston. *Ont. Archives Rep. 1905, p. LXIX.* Documents quoted in Ontario Archives Report dated 1786, 1787, 5 May, 1788, refer to the town as "Cataraqui." A letter dated Quebec, 7 July, 1788, and signed John Collins, deputy surveyor general, refers to "Kingston". *Ont. Archives Rep. 1905, p. 309.* The city name appears to antedate the township name and to have been given some time after the Loyalist settlement in honor of George III.



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**Kitchener**, Waterloo county was named in 1916 after Lord Kitchener, earlier it was known as Berlin. The origin of the city is described as follows: in "Busy Berlin", a jubilee souvenir pamphlet issued in 1897;—"Joseph Schneider a native of Pennsylvania first settled on the site . . . . . in 1807. Joseph and Jacob Shantz took up adjoining tracts in 1808 and Benjamin Eby . . . . . about the same year. The location was then often called the Sand Hills and later . . . . . Mt. Pleasant . . . . . Early in the Thirties . . . . . a group of villagers were one evening seated in the village inn, discussing the matter of a name, when two strangers walked in and called for refreshments. . . . . 'Where are you from' was asked. 'Berlin, Germany and we are looking for homes' 'Then', said the questioner 'Settle here and Berlin shall be the name of this village.'"

**London**, Middlesex county, on the Thames is named after London, England. It was laid out in 1826 on land visited in 1793 and reserved by Governor Simcoe and settlement commenced in 1827. Simcoe wished to call it Georgina after King George III. His successor preferred the name London. London township, surveyed in 1796 by A. Iredell, was known by name years before any other name than "The Forks" was applied to the site of the present city.

The city of **Niagara Falls**, Welland county, has not the antiquity of the town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Lincoln county, fourteen miles distant. The latter was settled by Loyalists about 1782, and selected by Simcoe in 1792 as the capital of Upper Canada, and named by him, Newark. Niagara Falls owes its importance to being an international gateway, and to its proximity to the falls. It was formerly known as Clifton or Suspension Bridge. Niagara is an Indian word of uncertain meaning.

**Ottawa**, Carleton county, was so named in 1854 after the river on which it stands. The name commemorates an Indian tribe living in the early part of the seventeenth century on Manitoulin island and the shores of Georgian bay. The Ottawas, whose name comes from "adawe" to trade, were noted as inter-tribal traders and barterers. They claimed exclusive control of the Ottawa river reached by way of lake Nipissing, which was the trade route to Montreal and, says the Jesuit Relation for 1667, it was for this reason that, although very different in nationality, all those who went to the French to trade, bore the name Ottawa, under whose auspices the journey was undertaken. Queen Victoria selected Ottawa as the capital of the Dominion in 1857.

The report of the Bureau of Archives, Ontario, for 1905, contains a copy of a minute of the Land Committee dated, Quebec, 5 August, 1791, recommending that "the Site of a Town may be laid off at the forks of the River Reddo, as delineated in a plan drawn by Mr. Chewett, 28 March, 1791, and referred to by the Land Office Board of Lunenburg, to serve as a Town Plot in the Center of four adjoining Townships, two on each side of the Main Branch of the aforesaid River . . . . ." Lord Dorchester, the governor general approved of the recommendation. The land upon which the present city of Ottawa originally stood comprised six lots, three lots of concession C and three lots of Concession D, the boundary line between them being Cumberland street. Grace McQueen received the patent of two of these in 1801, a tract of land extending from Laurier Ave. to Gladstone and Bronson Ave. to Rideau river. In 1802 Jacob Carman received a patent of two lots comprising the area between Pooley's Bridge and the Rideau between Ottawa and Cathcart streets on the north and Wellington and Rideau on the south, which included Parliament hill and Major Hill park. The intervening lots were obtained by John Burrows. W. H. Smith in Canada, Past, Present and Future, (Toronto, 1851) says of Ottawa "In the year 1826 . . . . . not a house was standing within its present limits except one old log house where the Upper Town has since been erected, and three houses on what



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was then known as Nepean Point, near the Union Bridge." Ottawa practically came into existence in 1827, in the spring of which year Col. By broke the first sod in the construction of the Rideau canal, to unite the Ottawa river and lake Ontario, which took six years to complete. By 1828 there were 38 stores and 150 houses. The village came to be known as Bytown. Another boom came in 1837 when the first timber slides were constructed and Bytown became a lumbering centre. At this time there were two small villages of Upper and Lower Town separated by a wooded spur of the hill. As stated the name Bytown was changed to Ottawa, when it was incorporated as a city, 18 Dec. 1854. Much earlier a weekly paper entitled the "Ottawa Advocate" had been published in Bytown. Post office opened as Bytown, 1829; name changed to Ottawa, January, 1855.

**Owen Sound** was known as Sydenham after the township of that name till 1 January, 1857, when the act incorporating the "town of Owen Sound," assented to 16 May, 1856, became operative. W. H. Smith in "Canada, Past, Present and Future," Toronto, 1851, speaks of Sydenham village as "commenced about nine years ago." At this time there was a newspaper, the "Owen Sound Comet," published in the village. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company lake steamer City of Owen Sound was built at Owen Sound in 1875 and ran under this name till 1886 when she ran ashore at Clapperton island. Owen Sound was incorporated as a city in 1920. It is named after the sound which commemorates Admiral Sir Edward William Campbell Richard Owen (1771-1849). As commodore, he was for a time commander in chief of H.M. ships and vessels on the great lakes, returning to England 1815-16. His brother Vice Admiral William Fitzwilliam Owen (1774-1857) made surveys of the Great lakes under his direction.

**Peterborough**, Peterborough county, commemorates Peter Robinson, who in 1825 came in charge of 2,000 immigrants and founded the town. It was previously known as Indian Plain or Scott's Landing. The Indian name was Nogojiwanong.

**Port Arthur**, Thunder Bay district, was named Prince Arthur's Landing by Wolseley in 1870, after Prince Arthur, now Duke of Connaught, then serving with the Rifle Brigade in Montreal. In 1883 the name was changed to the present one to correspond with Port Moody, the then accepted western terminal of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Extract from "Correspondence relative to the Recent Expedition to the Red River settlement; with Journal of operations presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 1871" p. 55. "Wednesday, May 25, 1870. . . . . Landed troops and camp equipment immediately and Colonel Wolseley named the place 'Prince Arthur's Landing,' in honour of His Royal Highness." On their way west the troops were told that they were going to "Thunder Bay" or "Fort William" or "Dawson's landing" or "the other end of the lake." "Dawson's landing" seems to have been the proper name of the place before Wolseley's arrival. There Dawson had a small wharf and there the Dawson road commenced. At the time the only buildings were those of the Public Works Department, one general store and a couple of small dwelling houses. S. J. Dawson C.E. proposed a scheme for a road by land and water from lake Superior to Red River settlement in 1859. The government adopted it in 1867. In his Report, p. 11, Ottawa, 1868, Dawson calls the starting place of the route "The Depot" situated on "Thunder bay about three miles to the eastward of the mouth of the Kaministaquia and at this point, there is in my opinion, every facility for constructing wharves and forming a perfectly safe harbour."



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**St. Catharines**, Lincoln county. Somewhere between 1791-94 an episcopal church mission station was established in Grantham township where St. Catharines now is and the heading of a subscription list in 1796 in connection with this church contains the first known reference to the name. The heading reads as follows:—

“1796 Apinement to the Church at St. Catherines with the Respective sums next to their Names”.

Feb. 17.....

On this Canon Broughall, makes the following comment:—“The first word may be assinement (?) The second letter instead of a ‘p’ may be the old way of writing ss. Compare the way Catherines is spelt above. The ‘e’ in St. Catharines in each case might almost be ‘i’. The writing is evidently not that of a particularly well educated person.” St. Catharines commemorates Mrs. Catharine Askin Robertson (died 1796,) the first wife of Honourable Robert Hamilton, who married in the following year Mrs. Mary Herkimer McLean, also a widow. Honourable Robert Hamilton, who died in 1809, is described as a merchant of Niagara, a member of the first executive council of Upper Canada in 1791 and the first judge of the district of Nassau, which extended from river Trent on the bay of Quinte to Long point, Lake Erie. Information from Miss Janet Carnochan, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canon L. W. B. Broughall, St. Catharines and Rev. R. Ker’s book “St. George’s Parish,” a historic and centenary review.

**St. Thomas**, Elgin county, commemorates Colonel Thomas Talbot (1771–1853) sometime private secretary to Governor Simcoe, who received a grant of 5,000 acres in the county and settled there in 1803, subsequently bringing in other settlers. The first two log houses on the site of St. Thomas were built about 1810 by Daniel Rapelje and David Mandeville. Ermatinger says; “St. Thomas . . . . in 1817 was no more than a hamlet, chiefly under the hill at the extreme west end of the present city. The hamlet in the valley was at one period called Stirling, but as the village crept up the hill and along the crest of the heights immediately above Kettle creek, it acquired the name of St. Thomas, after Thomas Talbot.” Ermatinger (C.O.) K.C. The Talbot Regime, St. Thomas, 1904.

**Sarnia**, Lambton county, is the Roman name of the isle of Guernsey where Sir John Colborne was governor before he came to Canada. The town was surveyed, laid out, and first settled in 1833, and called “The Rapids,” after the rapids at the foot of lake Huron; in 1836 it was enlarged by Hon. Malcolm Cameron and others, and the name was changed to port Sarnia after the township; it was changed to the present name in 1886.

**Sault Ste. Marie**, Algoma district, takes its name from the rapids in the St. Mary river and was so named by French missionaries who in 1640 founded the mission of “Sainte Marie du Saut.” Previously it was known as Sault de Gaston, after the younger brother of Louis XIII; this is the name on Champlain’s map, 1632.

**Stratford**, Perth county, was a town on paper in the Canada Company’s offices before a house was built on the Avon. In 1831 one Wm. Sergeant was presented by the Company with a lot in the proposed town on condition of his starting a tavern there. Thus Stratford came into being. It was incorporated in 1853. It is named after Stratford-on-Avon, England.



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**Toronto** is an Indian name originally applied to lake Simcoe. The lake, for instance, is called lac de Toronto on an anonymous map of date 1679 in the library of the Dépôt de la Marine Paris, entitled "carte de la region située aux environs du lac Ontario ou de Frontenac". From lake Simcoe it was extended at an early date through the Severn river, also named Toronto to the lower part of Georgian bay, and even to the whole bay. Later through the use of the portage from lake Simcoe to Toronto via the Humber, the name was extended to the lake Ontario end of the portage. Similarly Rice lake and other lakes on the upper waters of the Trent river were first called Kentio or Quento, which name was afterwards carried down the Trent to the bay into which it entered, with the same modern result as in the case of Toronto. The meaning of the word is disputed. J. S. Clark deals with it at length in the Archaeological Report for Ontario for 1899.

**Welland**, Welland county, formerly known as Merrittsville, takes its name from the nearby Welland river, which itself was named in 1792 by proclamation of Governor Simcoe after the Welland river, Lincolnshire, England.

**Windsor**, Essex county, laid out in 1834, takes its name from Windsor, England.

**Woodstock**, Oxford county, surveyed and laid out in 1833, was named after Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

**Prince Edward Island** was known as St. John island till 1799. As early as 1780 confusion caused by the resemblance of the name to St. Johns, city Newfoundland and St. John city, New Brunswick, had led Governor Patterson to propose that it be changed to New Ireland and an act was passed for the purpose 17 July, 1780, but disallowed, the reason given being that the name of New Ireland was already appropriated. In November, 1798, an act with a suspending clause was passed by the provincial legislature to change the name to Prince Edward after the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, then in command of the troops at Halifax, N.S. The order was confirmed by the King, 5 February, 1799, receipt of the order in council to that effect being acknowledged by Gov. Fanning on 13 June, 1799, on which day the name appears to have been first used in official despatches from the governor. Report on Canadian Archives in 1895. Rand gives the Miemac Indian name of the island as Abagweit, Abegweit, Apagwit or Epagwit and the meaning as "Home on the wave." The island owes the names of its counties and county towns to King George III, who directed the settlement of the island after its cession to Great Britain in 1763. In 1764 Captain Holland, surveyor general of the Northern District of America made a survey of the island and names were given in commemoration of the Royal Family as follows: Kings county, **Georgetown**, capital; Queens county, **Charlottetown**, capital; Prince county, **Princetown** (after Prince Edward, Duke of Kent). of Princetown, Rev. G. Sutherland writing 1861 says—"The ploughshare still turns up the sod, where it was intended the busy thoroughfare should be. There is no present prospect of the original intention being realised." The capital of Prince county is now Summerside.



## QUEBEC

**Granby**, Shefford county takes its name from the township shown by name on a map of part of Lower Canada by Samuel Gale and J. B. Duberger, 1795, as one of the townships ordered to be laid out in 1792 and 1793. The village of Granby was erected by proclamation 1 July, 1858, effective 1 January, 1859.

**Hull**, Ottawa county, takes its name from the township shown by name on a map of part of Lower Canada by Samuel Gale and J. B. Duberger, 1795, as one of the townships ordered to be laid out in 1792 and 1793. The city was first known as Wright village after Philemon Wright, (1760-1839), the pioneer settler in the township. Wright paid a visit to the township in 1797 and permanently settled in it in 1800. He surveyed it in 1801. The name Hull has no connection with the Wright family. See *The White Chief of the Ottawa*, By Bertha Wright Carr-Harris, Toronto, 1903. Post office opened 1819.

**Joliette**, Joliette county, was the name assented to 15 October, 1863, for the village of Industrie founded by Hon. Barthelemy Joliette, (1787-1850) M.P., who built a mill on the rivière L'Assomption, 1823-24.

The name of **Lachine**, Jacques Cartier county, dates from 1669 when La Salle set out from the fort there for China. The name was given derisively. Montreal marriage registers for 2 January, 1673, refer to the marriage of a "habitant de la Chine."

**Lévis**, Levis county, commemorates François Gaston, marquis de Levis, Marshal of France who won the last French victory in Canada at the battle of Ste. Foy; died in 1787. The act founding the town was assented to 18 May, 1861. The adjacent point Lévy commemorates Henri de Lévy, duc de Ventadour, viceroy of New France, 1625-27. The name is first mentioned by Champlain who in narrating the arrival of the Kirkes before Quebec in 1629 says: "My servant told me he had seen the said English vessels a league from our habitation, behind cape Lévy (derrière le cap de Lévy)"; on Champlain map, 1632.

**Maisonneuve**, Hochelaga county, is named after Paul de Chomedey, sieur de Maisonneuve, founder of Montreal. In 1918 it was annexed to Montreal.

**Montreal**, Hochelaga county, Quebec, takes its name from the mountain at whose base it lies, named Mont Royal by Jacques Cartier in 1535. The city was founded 17 May, 1642. Champlain had selected the site thirty-one years before as adapted for a settlement.

**Outremont**, Jacques Cartier county dates from 23 February, 1875, when it replaced the name Côte-Ste. Catherine. The name was suggested by that of the home of the Le Bouthillier family, the principal residence in the village. The house was probably so called because "on the other side of Mt. Royal."

**Quebec** is an Indian word meaning "The river narrows here." It is the oldest city in Canada, having been founded in 1608 when Champlain built a fort (Abitation de Quebec) where he spent the ensuing winter. Seventy-three years earlier Jacques Cartier had sailed up the St. Lawrence and landed near the same spot, wintering in a creek not far from the native town of Stadacone.

**Rivière-du-Loup**, Temiscouata county, is the official name given 4 March, 1919 to Fraserville. Earlier it was the popular name. It is derived from that of the river which is so called on Jaillot's map, 1685. The village of Fraserville was proclaimed 26 June, 1850. The name was in existence much earlier as that of a range of concession.



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**St. Johns** (English usage) or **St. Jean** (French usage) Iberville county, Quebec, commemorates fort St. Jean constructed in 1748. A parish was formed in 1828 and the village erected by proclamation 20 July, 1848.

**St. Hyacinthe**, St. Hyacinthe county is named after Hyacinthe-Simon Delorme, who bought the seigniory, 1753. Bouchette "Topographical Dictionary" London, 1815, mentions it as a village of 80 to 90 houses.

**Sherbrooke**, Sherbrooke county, "derived its name, in 1818 from Sir John Sherbrooke, then Governor-General who is said to have visited the village at that time. There is no authentic record of his ever having made the visit. Previous to that time it was known as the Lower Forks." L. S. Channell "History of Compton County," Cookshire, 1896.

**Sorel**, Richelieu county, commemorates the sieur de Saurel or Sorel, who, 21 October, 1672, obtained a concession of lands surrounding fort Richelieu, whose construction in 1665, at this point, he had superintended.

**Thetford Mines**, Megantic county, formed in 1878 after the discovery of asbestos in the township of Thetford is named after the latter, which itself, is shown by name on a map of part of Lower Canada by Samuel Gale and J. B. Duberger, 1795, as one of the townships ordered to be laid out in 1792 and 1793. It is named after Thetford, Norfolk, England.

**Three Rivers** (English usage) **Trois-Rivières** (French usage) St. Maurice county, Quebec, was the name given by French traders before Champlain's time, to the St. Maurice river, which enters the St. Lawrence at the city by three mouths.

**Valleyfield**, or more properly Salaberry of Valleyfield, Beauharnois county, dates its prosperity from 1853 when Mr. Thomas F. Miller of MacDonald, Logan & Miller, Portneuf, Quebec, went to what was then known as pointe du Lac or pointe aux Voleurs, to start a paper industry, there being at this place excellent water power: the erection of the paper mills, begun in 1853 and completed in 1854, made the place quite a village and when a name was in question Mr. Miller suggested Valleyfield in honor of his then manager, John Green who had come direct from the Valleyfield Paper Mills of Alex. Cowan & Sons near Edinburgh, Scotland; this was accepted and the new village designated Valleyfield. Mr. Miller formed a partnership with Alexander Buntin, but retired in 1856, when Alexander and James Buntin continued the business. In 1861 James Buntin died and Alex. Buntin became sole proprietor; for more than 25 years these paper mills were the most prominent industry in Valleyfield; after having been operated as paper mills for 46 years, the site and power was bought by The Montreal Cottons, to be used for the extension of the large cotton factories. It is the proud record of the Buntin Paper Mills that during their 46 years of operation, they never experienced a strike nor missed a pay-day. In 1855 the Roman Catholic Parish of Ste. Cécile was erected at this point by Mgr. Bourget. The official cadastre de La Seigneurie de Beauharnois, 1860, has the following heading over Column of land, proprietors along Main street, Valleyfield, viz.—Catherinestown (Village de Ste. Cécile ou Valleyfield). When the town was incorporated there was a division of opinion as to a name. This led to a compromise, and Salaberry of Valleyfield was made the official name, but in all matters of correspondence the word Valleyfield only is used. This also applies to the post office, the railway stations, and is also recognized by L'Evêque de Valleyfield. Communicated by Honorable James A. Robb, M.P.



**Verdun**, Jacques Cartier county, was first known as Côte-de-Gentilly, later it was called Verdun, probably by La Salle in honor of Verdun, France. In 1830 it was named La Rivière-St. Pierre. P. G. Roy "Les Noms Géographiques de la Province de Quebec" Lévis, 1906. An act changing the name anew to Verdun was assented to 28 December, 1876.

**Westmount**, Hochelaga county, was originally Notre-Dame-de-Grâces. Assent was given to a change of name to Côte-St-Antoine, 31 October, 1879, and again to Westmount, 12 January, 1895. The name refers to the location relatively to Mount Royal.

## SASKATCHEWAN

**Moose Jaw** takes its name from Moose Jaw creek, which Captain Palliser reached 16 September, 1857, and where he found a Cree Indian encampment. Palliser's Journal for the month refers several times to Moose Jaw creek. The name Moose Jaw creek appears on the Palliser map lithographed by John Arrow-smith, 1859. Moose Jaw's fork is the name on H. Y. Hind Expedition map, Legislative Assembly, Toronto, 1859, and Jaw Bone river that on S. T. Dawson's map published by Legislative Assembly, Toronto, in the same year. The present Indian name is Monsochapiskanis sipi signifying Moose Jaw creek. The name is popularly derived from a supposed Indian name which means literally "The place where the white man mended the cart wheel with the jaw of the moose" and the white man is variously named as Lord Dunmore and the Earl of Mulgrave. No evidence to support these traditions can be found. The first settlers arrived in the spring of 1882. The Canadian Pacific railway reached Moose Jaw in the fall of the same year. Post office opened 1 June, 1883.

**North Battleford** lies upon the bank of the river immediately north of Battleford, which was capital of the Northwest Territories from 1877 to 1883, taking its name from its position at the "ford of Battle" river, on which in early days the Indians fought many battles. The growth of North Battleford at the expense of Battleford is due to the fact that the Canadian Northern Railway line to Edmonton was run on the north side of the river. Post office opened 12 September, 1905.

**Prince Albert** was named in 1866 after the Prince Consort by Rev. James Nisbet (died 1874), who established a Presbyterian mission station in the locality in that year. Previously there were perhaps half a dozen settlers in the district, which was un-named or went by the general term of Saskatchewan River Settlement. Post office opened 1 January, 1879.

**Regina** is Latin for "queen" and commemorates Queen Victoria. The name was suggested in 1882 by Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, the Queen's daughter and wife of the Governor General. When a southern route across the prairies was chosen for the Canadian Pacific railway it became expedient to remove the capital of the Northwest Territories from Battleford to a central point on the line. W. D. Barclay, C.E., ran the survey line for the railway across the Waskana, then known as Pile of Bones creek, Tp. 17- R 20- W 2nd, at present Regina, 13 May, 1882. The only settlers he found in the vicinity of the crossing were Thos. Sinclair Gore and Henry George Forsyth on section 24 and John Scott Johnson on section 18. On 24 June, 1882, the Saskatchewan Herald, Battleford, announced that the crossing had been selected by Lieutenant Governor Dewdney as the site of a new seat of government and headquarters of the Royal Northwest Mounted police whose chief station then was fort Walsh. On June 30, Lt. Gov. Dewdney issued the following proclamation:—



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## NOTICE

I hereby give notice that all government land in Township 17, range 20, west of 2nd meridian is Reserved and will continue to be so until otherwise ordered. By order E. Dewdney, Lieutenant Governor.

Pile of Bones,

June 30, 1882.

On 1 August, Sir John A. Macdonald, Minister of Interior, telegraphed to the Deputy minister at Ottawa from Rivière-du-Loup:—

“Hope you have sent instructions to reserve township and a half at Pile Bones creek. John A Macdonald.”

On August 7 and 8 Wm. Pearce of the Dominion Lands staff reserved Tp. 17-R 20-W 2nd and the west  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Tp. 17- R 19-W 2nd and advised the squatters on them, now numbering 39 to change their locations. Apparently the governor general was appealed to for a name to replace that of Pile of Bones, for in a letter of date 14 September, 1910, he writes:—“I remember well the Princess suggesting Regina and my writing the telegram in answer to an enquiry from Ottawa as to how to christen the ‘Pile o’ Bones’ with a more attractive title.” The railway reached Regina 23 August, 1882. Correspondence in Ottawa relating to Dominion Lands contains a telegram from Winnipeg dated 30 September in which reference is made to Regina. The name Pile of Bones creek was changed to Waskana in the fall of the year following a suggestion of General Sir Sam Steele, then an officer in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Waskana being the Sioux Indian for “Pile of Bones.” Captain Palliser reached Waskana creek 15 September, 1857, and calls it “The creek where the bones lie”. On the maps accompanying the reports it is called “Many-bone” creek. On S. J. Dawson Expedition map, Legislative Assembly, Toronto, 1859, the creek is called “Where the bones lie.” On H. Y. Hind Expedition map, Legislative Assembly, Toronto, 1859, it is called “Elbow Bone creek.” The reference is doubtless to buffalo bones. John McDonnell, Journal, 18 May, 1795, reports counting in one day the carcasses of 7,360 drowned buffaloes when descending Qu’Appelle river. On this subject Mr. Wm. Pearce, who, as inspector of Dominion Land Offices, saw Regina both before and after the railway reached it, writes: “The preliminary line for the railway in the neighbourhood of Regina run in 1881 crossed Pile of Bones creek about five or six miles below where Regina now is, the most southerly point the said creek had timber growing on it to any considerable extent and where there was generally water, which if not running could be found in pools in the bed of the stream. This point was a favourite place for the makers of pemmican. Those who made pemmican were almost wholly half-breeds, only to a slight extent did Indians or Whites manufacture that article. Wherever pemmican was made of course a large number of buffalo bones accumulated which accumulation gave the name to the creek. Their camp was where the trail from Moose Jaw to Qu’Appelle crossed said creek, and a reference to the map will show a large area lying to the southwest and southeast of that point which is totally devoid of timber and on which buffalo roamed to a very large extent, hence the selection of this place for making pemmican, the nearest point to where buffalo was secured for obtaining wood and water.”



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**Saskatoon** is the saskatoon or service berry. The original townsite, a quarter section on the east bank of the river, was surveyed in 1883 by Frank L. Blake, D.L.S. It was located on a grant of 100,000 acres made to the Temperance Colonisation Society, Toronto, which was chartered 14 March, 1882. The company paid \$200,000 for this area. A few houses, some of sods, but mostly of logs were built in 1883. Says James M. Eby of Saskatoon:—"In August there was a gathering of all the settlers on the site of the prospective city on which were two or three tents, but no other buildings. There were perhaps a score, possibly a few more of us all told. We raised a flag pole on which floated a Union Jack and amid speeches and merrymaking celebrated the founding of the city of Saskatoon." The day in August was the 19th, the 49th birthday of Mr. John N. Lake of Toronto, who had selected the townsite for the company and chosen the name Saskatoon for it in 1882. About a dozen names had been suggested but none had seemed appropriate. Then, in the words of Mr. Lake, "On the first Sunday in August, I was lying in my tent about 3 p.m. when a young man came in with a handful of bright red berries and gave them to me. After eating some, I asked where they were found. He said 'along the river bank.' I asked if people had a name for them. He said they were Saskatoon berries.—I at once, exclaimed 'You have found the name of the town—SASKATOON.' The name was formally accepted by the directors that winter and entered in the minutes." Post office opened 1 October, 1884.

**Swift Current** was named by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1882, when the line reached the site of the city. It is the translation of the Indian name of the nearby river "Saskatchewan." Hill Gregory, the first settler and first postmaster, came in the spring of 1883. Information from Hill Gregory. Post office opened 1 August, 1883.

**Weyburn** was named about 1891-92 by the late Sir Wm. Whyte, then vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The meaning of the name is obscure. The first settlers, Henry J. Powley and W. H. Hunt, settled about 1894. Post office opened 1 August, 1895.



TO ALL MAPS BY PERMISSION OF THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA

62°

# ANTICOSTI ISLAND

Illustrating "Place-names on Anticosti Island"

by

Lt. Col. W.P. Anderson, C.M.G., F.R.G.S

Scale: 12 miles = 1 inch



50°

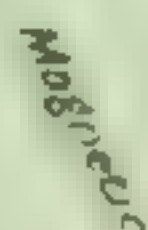


Durs

de la Tour  
Pte de la Tour  
utek B  
C Robert  
Lobster B.

Harvey Pt  
Harvey Cove  
mm B  
Pte a la Batterie

Var 28° 30'

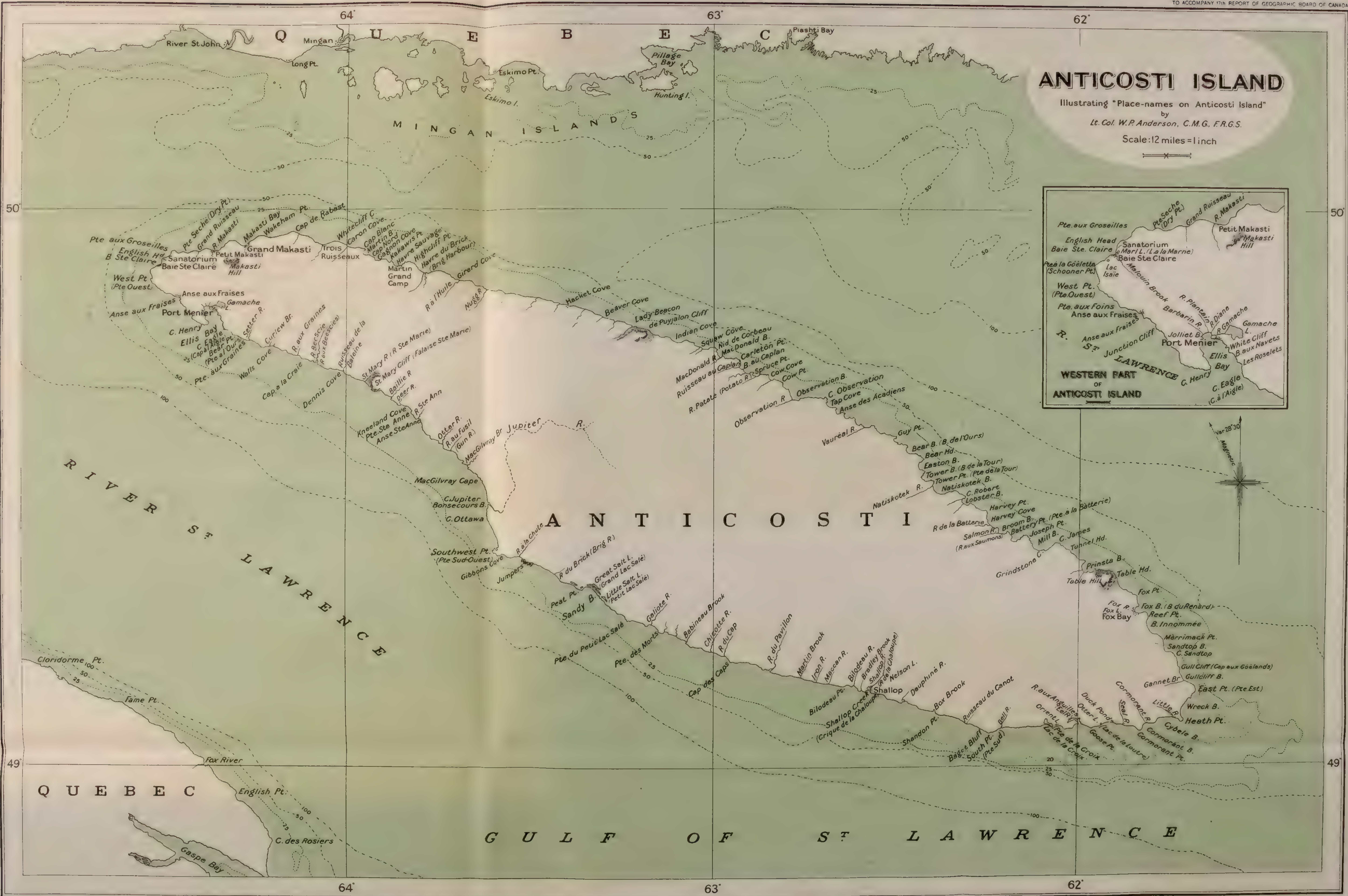




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## PART III.

## PLACE-NAMES ON ANTICOSTI ISLAND, QUE.

BY

LT.-COL. W. P. ANDERSON, C.M.G., F.R.G.S.,

*Member Geographic Board of Canada.*

In May, 1915, the writer, in his capacity of Chief Engineer of the Marine Department of Canada, was sent to select sites for new lighthouses and fog-alarm stations to safeguard shipping navigating the channel north of the island of Anticosti and on that occasion, as many times previously, he circumnavigated the island.

The master of the C.G.S. *Montcalm*, on which the trip was made, had for reference a copy of the British chart, No. 1621, of the island, borrowed from Captain Pouliot, master of the Anticosti Company's steamer *Savoie*, on which had been inserted in manuscript a large number of place-names used by the company which were not on the original chart or otherwise published. So much duplication and confusion as to locations were found to exist on this chart that an attempt was made to revise it. Ultimately the writer consulted all known authorities and prepared for submission to the Geographic Board the subjoined complete list of place names on the island.

In doing the work all available maps, charts and printed articles have been utilized, but the chief sources of information have been the beautiful charts in the Atlantic Neptune of Des Barres, the Admiralty chart and Sailing Directions; Schmitt's monograph on the island, published in 1904, which contains a good list of place-names and a map; and a wreck chart prepared in manuscript by Mr. David Tétu, Receiver of Wrecks, Quebec, in 1879, though this is marred by a large number of clerical errors, for which the draughtsman is evidently responsible.

The writer has also been greatly assisted by Captain Georges Martin-Zédé, governor of the island, a friend of the late M. H. Menier, who has been connected with the enterprise since the time of M. Menier's purchase, and by M. Alfred Malouin, whose life has been spent on the island, first as a Dominion Government lightkeeper, and later as a lieutenant of M. Zédé. To these authorities acknowledgments are due.

The island was discovered by Jacques Cartier on 15th August, 1534, and after his record only casual mention appears until 1680, when it was granted to Louis Jolliet as a seigniory, and Jolliet and his family lived and traded on the island at intervals until 1690, when Phipps landed there, destroyed the settlements, and carried Jolliet a prisoner to Quebec. There he was exchanged and ultimately returned to his seigniory and died, probably on the island, between 1699 and 1701. The title descended to his heirs, and subsequently to 1725 became complicated, and the island frequently changed owners, finally being purchased by the late M. Henri Menier, of Paris, in 1895, and since his death has been administered as a part of his estate.



That indefatigable hydrographer, Lieutenant H. W. Bayfield, R.N., reached Anticosti in his survey of the St. Lawrence about 1836, and his very clear description of the island in the St. Lawrence Pilot of 1837 is the first considerable record published of it. Bayfield evidently was the first to give names to many prominent features, for convenience in description. Mr. James Richardson, of the Geological Survey of Canada, made a geological survey of the whole island in 1856, and his valuable report with a map appears in the Survey's annual report for that year. He adheres closely to the names on the Admiralty chart. The most pretentious and complete record of the island is a monograph written in 1904 by Dr. Joseph Schmitt and published by M. Menier. It contains a valuable list of place names, but it is to be noted that these do not always agree with those on the map that accompanies his book.

The population of the island has always been sparse. A few fishermen have lived from time to time at Fox bay, Ellis bay, English bay, and Anse aux Fraises. Bayfield states that in 1837 only the lightkeepers and their families, and one fisherman at Fox bay resided on the island; the census of 1881 gave a total population of 676, reduced in 1891 to 253, and again increased to 500 in 1903. Since then it is probable that the number has not greatly varied. The inhabitants are now principally grouped at Port Menier, Ellis bay, and Baie-Ste. Claire the heads of families being in the employ of the Menier estate.

In the matter of name, the island has for the most part had the changes rung on various spellings of Natiskotek, a word of Montagnais origin, meaning "where bears are hunted," and Anticosti, which according to Schmitt, the Mother Superior of Sillery convent, a Spaniard, derived from the Spanish words Ante, before, and Costa, coast. This derivation the writer believes to be altogether fanciful, and prefers to think that the present name is a clerical transposition of the Indian name. Such transpositions are common, and the many variations in the name as found recorded strengthen this belief.

Jacques Cartier named the island *Isle de l'Assomption*, in commemoration of the day of its discovery, the feast of the Assumption, 1534. Eight years later Roberval and his pilot called the island *Isle de l'Ascension*, but neither of these names was perpetuated. Thevet, in *Grand Insulaire*, 1586, calls it Naticouti; Hakluyt, about 1600, and then Jean de Laet, has it Naticotec, this form also appearing as the name of a bay only, on Eman Bowen's map of 1768; Charlevoix in his *Histoire de la Nouvelle France* has Natashkouch; Abbé Ferland in his *Cours d'histoire du Canada* gives Natascoutek with the meaning "where bears are taken;" he also uses the form Natascotek; the name Natiskotek bay appears on the Province of Quebec map of 1789; Natascouch is used by Louis Jolliet and later by E. Gagnon; and Natiskuan is given by Mgr. C. Guay as the Indian name. The form Anticosty first appears to have been used by Champlain in 1603; it also appears in the deed to Jolliet in 1680; in 1626 Champlain writes Enticosty, though on the maps in the 1613 edition of the *Voyages* it is Antiscoty, a form also used by Jacques Duchesneau in 1680; Jaillot's map of "Partie de la Nouvelle France" calls it Anticosti as does Cotton Mather writing of the defeat of Phipps (circa 1690) in a French map of Fleuve St. Louis (the St. Lawrence) published in 1719 the name reads Ile Danti Costie; and d'Anville's map of 1755 gives "Anticosti ou Naticosee encor L'Assomption" and the same year le Rouge's translation of Jeffery's map has "Natiskotek ou L'Anticoste." On the same map the name of a bay is on the north side of the island is spelled Naticotek. From this time on usage has favoured the present spelling of the name, though popular French Canadian variants are L'Anticoste and L'Anticosse.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

Old maps of the seventeenth century contain very few place-names on the island and most of those used have disappeared. The association of bears with the island is persistent; d'Abbeville's map of 1656 shows Port aux Ours on the north shore, somewhere east of Cap de Rabast; d'Anville's map, 1755, puts Baie des Ours near West point, probably baie Ste. Claire, formerly English bay. West point used to be C. St. Louis or C. Louis, and East point, C. St. Laurent. A French factory was shown at southwest point or Jupiter river. An island, Isser island, or a group of islands persists on many old maps off the north shore where no islands exist nearer than the Mingan group close to the north mainland.

Until comparatively recent years Anticosti bore an unsavory reputation as the scene of too numerous shipwrecks. The formation of the island was principally to blame for this. It consists essentially of bedded limestone strata sloping very gradually from high cliffs along the north shore to a low beach along the south. Beyond the south shore line flat-bedded rocks continue as shoals of almost level rock extending out in some cases two or three miles. In the days of the old sailing vessel these outlying reefs surprised many unwary sailors and several shipwrecks were accompanied by tragical loss of life, and at least one settler, Gamache, has been accused, but without any trustworthy evidence being adduced, of deliberate wrecking. The substitution of steam for sail, the establishment of light-houses and fog alarms, and the connection of the island with the Gulf telegraph system have had the effect of decreasing the number of shipwrecks and of late years Anticosti has proved no more dangerous than a similar length of coast line in other localities. The names of some of the wrecked vessels have contributed, as will be seen, to the place names on the island.

In consequence of the occupation of the island first by English-speaking and subsequently by French-speaking interests, the names in vogue are a queer jumble of the two languages, and today English and French forms are indifferently used. Where both forms are commonly met both are given, the more usual first. In some cases where the names are easily translatable only one form is given, that most used. As a great many of the names were allotted by illiterate fishermen and sailors, no conspicuous originality or imagination could be expected in their choice of designations.

Many of the harbours, so called, do not exist as shelters, the coast is very straight and the coves are usually only slight indentations. The streams too are many of them insignificant; some run dry in the summer season.

A very real and very great difficulty was found in the great duplication of names, nearly all of which has been eradicated, and in the location of features. In many cases the localities allotted by different authorities to a name differed by many miles. The present list will remove those two great inconsistencies.

A complete list of all place names now in use on the island, with the authority for both accepted and discarded forms is now submitted. The names are arranged in geographical order, following round the island from West point via the north side to East point, and returning via the south shore. The geographical list is followed by an alphabetical index and accompanied by a plan.

WM. P. ANDERSON, F.R.G.S.,

*Member Geographic Board of Canada.*



*Authorities Referred to*

Abbre- via- tion	Authority
A	Admiralty chart, current edition.
B	Bouchette's provincial government map, 1815.
C	Eman Bowen's map, 1768.
D	Chart in Des Barres' Atlantic Neptune, undated, probably 1776.
E	Chart in Des Barres' Atlantic Neptune, 1778.
G	Mgr. C. Guay's "Letters sur l'île d'Anticosti," 1902.
H	Rev. Père Huard's "Labrador et Anticosti," 1897.
P	Admiralty chart used on Str. <i>Savoie</i> with names inserted in manuscript by Captain Pouliot.
Q	Province of Quebec map, Laurie & Whittle, 12th May, 1794. The names on this map differ from those on "X" though issued on same date by same publishers.
R	James Richardson's plan and report of 1856 in Geological Survey of Canada. Report of Progress for the years 1853-54, 55-56. Toronto 1857.
S	Schmitt's "Monographie de l'île d'Anticosti," 1904. Some of the names on his map do not agree with his text.
T	Tétu's M.S. chart of wrecks on Anticosti, 1879.
X	Map of British Colonies, Laurie & Whittle, 12th May, 1794.
Z	Information from Captain Martin-Zédé.

1. **Anticosti**; island, the well known large island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. (Not Ile de l'Assomption, Jacques Cartier, 1534; Ile de l'Ascension, Roberval, 1542; Naticouti; Naticotee; Natashkouch; Natascoutek; Natascotek; Natiskotek; Natascouch; Natiskuan; Anticosty; Enticosty; Antiscoty; Anticosta; Danti Costie; Naticosee; l'Anticoste; nor L'Anticosse.)  
Either a variation of the Indian name Naticouti, meaning "where bears are taken," or from the Spanish ante costa "before the coast."
2. **West point, D;** } the west extremity of the island. (Not West end, R.S.; Northwest point,  
**Ouest (pointe)** } B, E, X; C. St. Louis, Popple 1731, French maps of 1719, E. Bowen, 1752; nor C. Louis.  
Geographically descriptive. The lighthouse built in 1858 stands 1½ miles south from the extremity.
3. **Goëlette (pointe à la), S;** } point, a long reef a short distance north of West point, between  
**Schooner Point** } it and baie St. Claire. (Not Wreck, S. See 36, 88, 95.)  
A schooner capsized on it and crew drowned, circa 1855-60.
4. **Malouin S;** brook, emptying into baie Ste Claire. (Not ruisseau du Bonhomme Gervais, S.)  
Named after M. Alfred Malouin, deputy governor of the island.
5. **Ste. Claire (baie), S. P.;** bay, 1½ miles northeast of West point. (Not English bay. A.T;  
baie des Anglais, S; Otter cove, R.S.D.E.; anse à la Loutre, S.; Indian cove, R.S.; anse  
Indienne, S; Bear bay Q; nor baie des Ours, d'Anville, 1755).  
Renamed by M. Menier after his mother, whose name was Claire.
6. **Baie-Ste. Claire;** one of the largest settlements, on the shore of the bay. Originally English Bay.
7. **Isaïe (lac), lake, S;** on baie Ste. Claire road, about ¼ mile from coast. (Not lac aux Cochons S.)
8. **Marl lake, R, S;** } south southeast from baie Ste. Claire, about ¼ mile from shore.  
**Marne (lac à la) S.** }  
Named by Richardson; marl abundant.
9. **English;** head, R, S; the headland forming the east limit of baie Ste. Claire. (Not tête Anglaise, S; nor Ste. Clair, cap, S).  
The first settlers in English bay were of that nationality.
10. **Sanatorium;** S, P; near shore east of baie Ste. Claire.  
The name of a building has been extended to describe the whole locality.
11. **Groseilles (pointe aux); S;** the first point east of English head. It is not prominent.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

12. **Seche (pointe),** } the second point east of English head, 1½ miles therefrom.  
**Dry point** }
13. **Makasti; river, falling into Petit Makasti.** (Not McKarty. G).
14. **Petit Makasti; a stretch of shore, 9½ miles west of cap de Rabast, being a place of resort.**  
 (Not Petit McCarthy. S, P.)  
 The name is of Indian origin and appears as MacCarthy, Macastey, MacCashthie, etc., but has no connection with any Celtic derivation.
15. **Grand Makasti; settlement, 5½ miles west of cap de Rabast.**
16. **Makasti; hill, south from Makasti bay.** (Not Macastey, R.)
17. **Makasti; bay, S, B, 5½ miles west of cap de Rabast.**
18. **Wakeham; point, Z, 4 miles west of cap de Rabast.**  
 After late Dr. Wm. Wakeham, commander, Fishery Protection Service.
19. **Rabast (cap de);** The north extreme of the island (Not North point, A, D, E, S, T, B, R, X; **pointe Nord, S; nor Wakeham point.**)  
 Name given by Jacques Cartier in 1535, because beyond the land began to fall away "se rabastre." Lighthouse erected on the extremity in 1915.
20. **Trois Ruisseaux, S; locality 3½ miles east of cap de Rabast. Marked by three brooks discharging.**
21. **Whitecliff; a cape, 5 miles east of cap de Rabast.** (Not White cliff, D, E, S, T, B, R; cap Blanc, S; nor galets Blancs, G) P erroneously places this 3 miles farther east.
22. **Caron, cove, P; 6½ miles east of cap de Rabast. Camp Caron, S, is in this cove.**
23. **Blanc (cap), S; the west headland of Martin bay.**
24. **Martin; bay, S, 8½ miles east of cap de Rabast.**
25. **Nord (cap), S; rounding point east of Martin bay and 4½ miles west of Highcliff point.**  
 (Not North cape, S.)
26. **Gagnon; cove, S, 3½ miles west of Highcliff point.**
27. **Kakawis; point, S, 2½ miles west of Highcliff point.**
28. **Sauvage (havre), S; cove, 1½ miles west of Highcliff point.** (Not Havre du Bric, S.) This is merely a shallow cove.
29. **Martin Grand Camp; camp and its surroundings, near the shore of havre Sauvage.**  
 Martin was an old resident.
30. **Highcliff; point, 13 miles east of cap de Rabast.** (Not High Cliff point, A; High Cliff, S, T, R; falaise Haute, S; nor Black rocks, B, of which location is hereabouts, but uncertain.)  
 Richardson shows the land behind 500 feet high.
31. **Brick (havre du), P; } the cove immediately east of Highcliff point. The S map shows  
 Brig harbour } havre du Bric immediately west of Highcliff point.**  
 Name given because a brig was wrecked there. There is no harbour.
32. **Huile (rivière à l'), S; small river, about 4 miles east of havre du Brick, P, S shows it falling into havre du Brick, which is wrong.**
33. **Girard; cove, S, 5½ miles east of Highcliff point.** There is no shelter, merely a camp on the open shore.
34. **Nugg; river, 8½ miles east of Highcliff point.** (Not Nigg T).
35. **Hacket; cove, P, S, 20 miles west of Carleton point.** There is or was a camp here.  
 A man named Hacket (?) of Douglastown fished in this little bay. S.
36. **Beaver; cove, Z, 15½ miles west of Carleton point.** (Not Wreck cove, P.) No cove shows here on A.
37. **Lady beacon; S; prominent landmark on west end of de Puyjalon cliff.** (Not balise de la Dame. S).  
 Name suggested by shape of beacon.
38. **de Puyjalon; cliff, Z, 27 miles east of Highcliff point.** (Not West cliff A, R, S, T; falaise Ouest, S; nor cap de l'Ouest, S.) Black rocks of E are hereabouts.  
 Named after Comte de Puyjalon, a pioneer on the coast.
39. **Indian; cove S, 3 miles east of de Puyjalon cliff.** (Not Indian Harbour, S; havre de l'Indien, S; nor havre Sauvage, S.)
40. **Squaw; cove, S, P, 6 miles east of de Puyjalon cliff.** (Not baie de l'Indienne, S; baie de la Sauvagesse, S; nor Squaw harbour.)
41. **Corbeau (nid de), S; small cliff, 2½ miles west of Carleton point.**
42. **MacDonald; large bay, S, 2 miles west of Carleton point.** (Not baie McDonald, S. map; nor MacDonald's cove, H.)  
 MacDonald was an old inhabitant who lived here many years; died 1906, Z.
43. **MacDonald; river, Z, falls into MacDonald bay.** (Not Macdonald, S, P, H.)



44. **Carleton**; D, E, X, prominent point, 10 miles east of de Puyjalon cliff. R. gives height as 100 feet. (Not Charleston T; Charleton, A, S; nor pointe à Patate, local fishermen's usage.)
45. **Caplan** (ruisseau au), S; the fourth stream east of Carleton point. Named from the prevalence of caplan (Fr. caplan or capelan.)
46. **Caplan** (baie au), S; the bay immediately east of Carleton point. (Not baie du Capelan, S.)
47. **Patate** (rivière) } ; the third stream east of Carleton point. (Not rivière à la Patate, S; **Potato** river, S } nor rivière aux Patates, Z, P.)
48. **Spruce**; point, R, T, S, 2 miles east of Carleton point. (Not pointe à l'Épinette, S.)
49. **Cow**; cove, P, 4 miles east of Carleton point.
50. **Cow**; point, B, the east headland of Cow cove, 5 miles from Carleton point. (Not Low, D, E, nor pointe à la Vache, S.)
51. **Observation**; bay, S, T, R, 3½ miles west of cape Observation. (Not baie Cloutier, S; nor anse à Cloutier, P.)
52. **Observation**; river, S, T, R, flows into Observation bay. (Not Wreck, P.)
53. **Observation**; cape, A, 10 miles east of Carleton point. (Not Observation cliff S, T, R,) Gascoine point, X, and Gascoigne point, E, is probably here.
54. **Tap**; cove, P, first indentation east of cape Observation. (Not Tape cove, S; shown on his plan as third cove east of cape.)
55. **Acadiens** (anse des) S; cove, second east of cape Observation.
56. **Vauréal**; river S.P, 5½ miles east of cape Observation. (Not rivière Maujerol, S; Magderol, S; Mozerold, S; nor Morsal S.)  
A Huguenot of some such name as Maujerol spent 45 years near the river which was originally named after him. Renamed by M. Menier after his property near Pontoise in France.
57. **Guy**; point, A, S, T, B, R, 9 miles east of cape Observation.
58. **Bear** bay, S, T, R } ; the indentation immediately west of Bear head.  
**Ours** (baie de l'), S }  
Translation of the Indian name.
59. **Bear**; head, A, S, T, R, 4 miles east of Guy point. (Not tête de l'Ours, S; cap à l'Ours S; Bear point, D; nor Bear cape, E.)
60. **Easton**; bay, R, S; the first indentation east of Bear head. (Not Euston bay, T.)  
Name of one of Richardson's assistants.
61. **Tower** bay, S } ; second indentation east of Bear head.  
**Tour** (baie de la) S }
62. **Tower** (point) A, S, R } ; 2½ miles southeast of Bear head. (Not Steam head, P; nor **Tour** (pointe de la), S } Steamer head, Z, because a steamer was wrecked there.) Probably White point of D and B.  
Descriptive; cliffs in strata resemble towers, Bayfield, 1837.
63. **Natiskotek**; river, empties immediately east of Tower point. (Not Bear river, A, R, S, T, X, nor rivière à l'Ours, S.)
64. **Natiskotek**; bay, Q, Carver new map of province of Quebec 1776, between Tower point and cape Robert. (Not Bear bay, A, R, S, T; baie de l'Ours, S, H; Naticotec bay, d'Anville, 1755 and E; Metallic bay, S; baie Metallique, S, after a vessel wrecked there; Green bay, P; White bay, R, S, T; Mitalique, P; nor Allison bay, L, after an old inhabitant of the locality.)  
Montagnais "where bears are taken." This very old name, once used for the whole island, as well as for this bay, is now revived. Note the references to bears in 58, 59 and 63.
65. **Robert**; cape, A, S, T, R; 4 miles east of Tower point. (Not Robert point, D.)  
Robert was master gunner of La Renommée.
66. **Lobster**; bay, P, immediately east of cape Robert.
67. **Harvey**; point, D, B, 3 miles east of cape Robert. (Not cap Henri; cape Henry, A, R, S, T, nor cape Wright, Z.)  
An old name replaced to avoid duplication of 182.
68. **Harvey**; cove, B, between Harvey point and Broom point. (Not Wall bay, P; nor Brion bay, P.) The identity of Harvey cove is uncertain, but it is probably that immediately east of Harvey point.
69. **Broom**; bay, P, 2½ miles east of Harvey point (Not Salmon River bay, S, T, R; nor baie de la rivière aux Saumons, S.)
70. **Salmon**; river, R, S, T, } falls into Broom bay. (Not rivière au Saumon, P.)  
**Saumons**, (rivière aux) S }
71. **Battery**; point, R, T, S } 3½ miles east of Harvey point. (Not pointe de la Batterie, S.  
**Batterie** (pointe à la) S } map).



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

72. **Batterie** (rivière de la) S; river falling into Harvey cove. (Not rivière de la Pointe à la Batterie, S; nor Petite rivière aux Saumons, S.)
73. **Joseph**; point, A, D, 5 miles east of Harvey point. (Not cape Joseph, R. (100 feet), T, S.)
74. **Mill**; bay, P; between Joseph point and cape James. (Not baie du Gros Caillou, S map). Dean cove, D, Deane, E, is probably this indentation.
75. **Grindstone**; cape, R, S, in bottom of Mill bay.
76. **James**; cape, A, R (100 to 160 feet), T, S, 3½ miles east of Joseph point. (Not cap Jacques S; nor James point, D.)
77. **Tunnel**; head, 1½ miles east of cape James.  
Descriptive; there was a tunnel, but it was washed away by the sea some years ago.
78. **Prinsta**; bay, B, D, A, R, S, 3 miles west of Table head. (Not Deep, T, nor Pringle, E.)
79. **Table**; head, A, R, (150 feet) T, S; 7 miles east of cape James. (Not cap de la Table, S.)  
A lighthouse was built on the extremity in 1915.  
Descriptive.
80. **Table**; hill, A, flat-topped hill behind Table head. (Not mont de la Table, S map.)  
Descriptive.
81. **Fox**; point, A, R, T, S, 4 miles southeast of Table head. (Not Fox cape, D, E, X.)
82. **Fox**; lake, R, T, eastward of Fox bay.
83. **Fox bay**, D, B, A, R, T, S, \; 5 miles southeast of Table head. (Not Belle bay, T.)  
Renard (baie de), S.
84. **Fox Bay**; settlement on the shores of the bay.
85. **Fox**; river, R, discharges Fox lake into Fox bay. (Not Fox Bay river, L.)
86. **Reef**; point, A, R, T, S, eastern headland of Fox bay. (Not Pointe du Reef, S.) Z suggests changing the name to Osborne point, after an inhabitant of the place.
87. **Innommée** (baie) S map; shallow bay between Reef and Wreck points. (Not Gull cove, R.)
88. **Merrimack**; point, 9 miles southeast of Table head. (Not Wreck point, A; Gull cape, R, T; nor marrimac point, Z).  
Name of vessel wrecked there in 1905.
89. **Sandtop**; bay, between Merrimack point and cape Sandtop. (Not Sand Top bay, R, S; baie à Crete de Sable, S; nor baie à Sommet de Sable, S.)
90. **Sandtop**; cape, 4½ miles north of East point. (Not cape Sand Top, D; nor Sand-Top cape, R, T, S; nor cap à Crete de Sable, S.)  
Descriptive.
91. **Gull cliff** \; 1½ miles south of cape Sandtop. (Not Gull cape, S; cap aux Goélands (cap aux) } Goéllands, S, nor cap des Oiseaux, S.)
92. **Gullcliff**; bay, A, 2 miles north of East point. (Not Gull cove, S; nor anse aux Goéllands, S; nor Wrech bay, S; nor baie des Oiseaux, S; nor baie aux Oiseaux, S, map; nor Goélland cove, S; nor Circe bay, Z, after a vessel wrecked there.)
93. **Gannet**; brook, Z, at east extreme of Gullcliff bay, S. (Not rivière, or ruisseau, de la Chute S.) Name changed to avoid duplication. See 141.  
A number of gannets nest here.
94. **East**; point, C, D, E, X, B, R, (100 to 120 feet), T, S, the eastern extreme of the island. (Not East cape, A, S, cap de l'Est, S, Southeast point Q; nor cap St. Laurent, French map of Fleuve St. Louis, 1719, nor pointe d'Anticosti, d'Anville map, 1755.)  
Geographically descriptive.
95. **Wreck**; bay, A, R, S, between East and Heath points. (Not baie du Naufrage, S; nor Wreck cove, D.)
96. **Heath**; point, D, A, R, T, S; 3½ miles south of East point. (Not pointe aux Bruyères, T, S; nor pointe de la Lande, S.) A lighthouse has stood on the extremity since 1835.
97. **Little**; river, T, immediately west of Heath point. Not shown on A.
98. **Cybele**; bay, 3 miles west of Heath point. (Not West bay, A, S; baie de l'Ouest, S; nor Cormorant bay, T.)
99. **Cormorant**; bay, 4 miles west of Heath point.
100. **Cormorant**; river falls into Cormorant bay. (Not Cormorant Bay river, T.)
101. **Cormorant**; point, D, B, A, R, T, S, 5 miles west of Heath point. (Not pointe des Cormorans, S; pointe du Cormoran, H; nor Shag point, E, T.)
102. **Seal**; river, T, 2 miles west of Cormorant point.
103. **Duck**; pond, B, 3½ miles west of Cormorant point (Not Ducks pond, D.)
104. **Otter lake**, R, T, S, \; 4½ miles west of Cormorant point.  
Loutre (lac de la), H, S. f
105. **Goose**; point, A, T, S, 5½ miles west of Cormorant point. (Not pointe de l'Oie, S.)



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106. **Anguilles** (rivière aux) Z } ; 1½ miles west of Goose point. (Not Otter river A, T, S,  
Eel river } duplication of 151; nor rivière de la Loutre, S.  
Descriptive; eels abound.
107. **Orient**; lake, immediately east of pointe de la Croix. (Not Little lake la Croix, T.)  
After name of vessel wrecked there.
108. **La Croix** (pointe de la); point, 4 miles west of Goose point. (Not La Croix point, A, Z;  
Lacroix point, S; nor pointe la Croix, S.)
109. **Croix** (lac de la); lake, immediately west of pointe La Croix. (Not lake nor lac Lacroix,  
S; nor lac de la Croix, H.)
110. **Bell**; river, A, S, Z, 6 miles west of pointe de la Croix. (Not Belle, R, T; nor Bell rivière,  
nor Belle rivière, S.)  
A bell from a wrecked ship taken ashore and suspended from a branch at the mouth.
111. **South point**, D, E, B, Q, X, A, R, T, S, } ; 1½ miles west of Bell river.  
**Sud** (pointe) }  
Geographically descriptive.
112. **Bagot**; bluff, 1 mile west of South point. (Not Bagot point, A, S; nor pointe Bagot, S.)  
There is no point, but the place is marked by a lighthouse built in 1871. and always known  
as Bagot Bluff lighthouse.
113. **Canot** (ruisseau du) Z; brook, 2 miles west of Bagot bluff. (Not rivière au Canot, S;  
nor rivière du Canot, S, H, P.) Z. describes this as a very small stream.
114. **Shandon**; point, A, S, 5 miles west of Bagot bluff.  
The clipper ship Shandon was lost here in 1874.
115. **Box**; brook, Z, 1 mile west of Shandon point. (Not Box river, A, S, T; nor rivière à la  
Boite, S.)
116. **Dauphiné** (rivière); river, S, P, 4½ miles west of Shandon point. (Not Dauphine river, T;  
nor rivière Dauphine, H.) Possibly Goose creek of D.
117. **Nelson**; lake, a short distance east of Shallop river. (Not Big lake, T.)  
Named after a ship wrecked nearby.
118. **Shallop creek**, D, E } ; mouth of Shallop river expands into a creek inside a bar.  
**Chaloupe** (crique de la) } (Not Shaloupe lake, R, S.)
119. **Shallop river**, T, Z } ; 4 miles west of rivière Dauphiné. Not Shallop creek.  
**Chaloupe** (rivière de la) S, H. } S; Chaloupe creek, S; Chaloupe river, R, S; nor crique  
de la Chaloupe, S; nor Jupiter river, as it was erroneously named on old issues of A.)
120. **Shallop**; telegraph station at the mouth of Shallop river.
121. **Bradley**; brook, Z, between Shallop and Bilodeau rivers.  
Name of a man born on the island, who lived all his life at Shallop river.
122. **Bilodeau**, river, Z, 2 miles west of Shallop river. (Not Bilaudeau river, T; rivière du  
Canot, P, H; Little river, R, S; nor Petite rivière, S.)
123. **Bilodeau**; point, southwest of Bilodeau river, between it and Maccan river.
124. **Maccan**; river, R, S, 4½ miles west of Shallop river. (Not MacKane river, S; rivière  
Mac-Kane, S; river McKaine, P; river Maccann, T; nor rivière Etienne, S.)
125. **Iron**; river, R, T, S, about 6 miles west of Shallop river. (Not rivière Ferées, S; rivière  
Ferré, P, Z; nor rivière du Fer, H.) No river shown here on A.
126. **Martin**; brook, R, T, S, 7½ miles west of Shallop river.
127. **Pavillon** (rivière du),; river, S, 11 miles west of Shallop river. (Not Heath river, B; Nor  
Pavillon river, A, R, H, T, S.)
128. **Caps** (cap des), S; cape 4 miles west of rivière du Pavillon. (Not Heath point, which  
X erroneously shows hereabouts) D and E both have Heath point here, and D has the  
name both here and where now established.
129. **Cap** (rivière du), S; river, 5 miles west of rivière du Pavillon.
130. **Chicotte**; river, P, Z, R, 6¾ miles west of rivière du Pavillon. (Not Chicote S. nor Chicot  
T.)
131. **Babineau**; brook, Z, 9½ miles west of rivière du Pavillon. (Not Plate river, S; nor rivière  
Plate, S; nor river du Plat, T; nor rivière aux Plats, S.)
132. **Morts** (pointe des) S; point, 12½ miles west of rivière du Pavillon.
133. **Galiote**; river, S, Z, 13½ miles west of rivière du Pavillon. (Not rivière Galiot, T; river  
Galiotte, Z; Sabotte river, P; nor Galti river, P.)
134. **Petit lac Salé** (pointe du) S map; point, 15½ miles west from rivière du Pavillon.
135. **Little Salt lake**, R, T, S } ; 3 miles east of Peat point.  
**Petit lac Salé**, S }
136. **Great Salt lake**, R, T, S } ; 2 miles east of Peat point. (Not lac Salé, H.)  
**Grand lac Salé**, S }



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137. **Sandy**; bay, B, R, S, D, E, immediately east of Peat point. (Not Salt Lake bay. A; nor Baie du lac Salé, H.)
138. **Peat**; point, A, S, 22 miles west of rivière du Pavillon. (Not pointe Peat, S; nor pointe de la Tourbe, S.)
139. **Brick** (rivière du) S, P } ; 3 miles west of Peat point. (Not rivière du Bug. T.)  
**Brig river** }
140. **Jumpers**, ledges, S, T, R; 4½ miles east of Southwest point. (Not les Sauteurs, S.)  
Ledges of reef of varying thickness some as high as; 5 or 6 feet, which travellers along the shore have to jump. Z.
141. **Châte** (rivière à la) S; river, 3 miles east of Southwest point.  
Not shown on A. (Not rivière de la Châte, S. map). See 93.
142. **Gibbons**; cove, D, B, immediately east of Southwest point. (Not East bay, T.)
143. **Southwest**, point } ; 10½ miles west of Peat point. Also name of light station  
**Sud-Ouest** (pointe) } built in 1831. (Not South West point, D, E, X, B, A, R,  
S; nor Pointe du Sud-Ouest, S; nor West point, T.)  
Geographically descriptive.
144. **Ottawa**, cape, S. 3½ miles north of Southwest point.  
Steamer Ottawa wrecked nearby.
145. **Jupiter**; river, A, R, H, T, S, 5½ miles north of Southwest point. (Not Seal river, B's map of 1732; Observation river, as on D and on old editions, A charts, and Bayfield's Sailing Directions, 1837; R d'Bon Secours, Eman Bowen, map 1752; river Bonsecours, E; R. de Bonsecours, Q; R de bon Secours ou Jupiter's inlet, Carte de Department de la Marine, 1784; nor Bonsecours or Jupiter river, B).  
NOTE:—The name Bonsecours has undoubted priority but the present name is too firmly fixed to be displaced.
146. **Bonsecours**; bay, at the mouth of Jupiter river. Probably the Sea Cow bay of E. (Not Bonsecour. E).
147. **Jupiter**; cape, S. the sandy cliffs north of mouth of Jupiter river.
148. **MacGilvray**; cape, Z, 3 miles north of Jupiter river. (Not MacGilvery. S.)
149. **MacGilvray**; brook, Z, 5 miles north of Jupiter river. (Not Big brook, S.)  
After a man who lived with Capt. Setter for a long time. See 167.
150. **Fusil** (rivière au) H, S, Z } ; 7 miles northwest of Jupiter river. (Not rivière au Canon G.)  
**Gun river**, T, }
151. **Otter**; river, S, 7 miles east of St. Mary cliff, falls into east end of anse Ste. Anne. (Not rivière à la Loutre ouest, G.) See 106.
152. **Ste. Anne** (anse); cove, 6½ miles east of St. Mary cliff. (Not Ste. Anne's cove, S; nor St. Ann's cove, R.)
153. **Ste. Anne** (pointe), S; point, 5½ miles east of St. Mary cliff.
154. **Ste. Anne** (rivière) H, S, P; river, falling into Ste. Anne cove.  
This is probably the Kneeland river of E. and Knesland of D.
155. **Kneeland**; cove, X, 4½ miles east of St. Mary cliff. (Not Knesland cove, B.)
156. **Deer**; river, Z, falls into Kneeland cove. (Not Petite rivière Ste. Anne, S.)
157. **Baillie**; river, W. Vondenvelden map, 1803; W. Sax, map 1829.) 2 miles east of St. Mary cliff. (Not rivière aux Cailloux, S, H.)
158. **St. Mary**, cliff, A, T. } ; cape 17½ miles northwest of mouth of Jupiter river. (Not cap  
**Ste. Marie** (falaise) } Ste. Marie, S.) NOTE.—The name Wright cove appears on  
B, hereabouts, but is not known locally. The name Ste. Marie appears on a French map  
of 1703 about mid-island.
159. **St. Mary**, river, } ; 1 mile west of St. Mary cliff. (Not St. Marys river, R, T.)  
**Ste. Marie** (rivière) S, P, H. }
160. **Baleine** (ruisseau de la) Z; brook, 4 miles west of St. Mary cliff. (Not ruisseau à la Baleine, S; nor rivière la Petite, P.)
161. **Dennis**; cove, B, shown hereabouts on B's map, also Denny cove D, is 3 miles east of Beesie river. This name is not known locally.
162. **Beesie** river, A, R, T, S } ; 7 miles west of St. Mary Cliff. (Not rivière au Beescie, H.)  
**Beesies** (rivière aux) }
163. **Crale** (cap a la), S, map; cape, 1½ miles west from Beescie river.
164. **Graines** (rivière aux) P, H, river, 2½ miles west of Beesie river. Not Little river, S. Petite nor Dock river, T.)
165. **Curlew**; brook, Z, 5 miles west of Beescie river. (Not la Petite rivière. P.)
166. **Walls**; cove, B, R, T, 5 miles west of Beescie river. (Not anse de Wall, S map, nor Wattes cove, D.)



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167. **Setter**; river, Z, 3 miles east of cape Eagle. (Not Duck river, S; nor rivière aux Canards, S, P.)  
After an old sea captain who lived there.
168. **Graines** (pointe aux) S; point, 2½ miles east of cape Eagle. (Not Long point, R, T.)
169. **Bear point**, R, S } ; 1 mile east of cape Eagle. (Not pointe de l'Ours, S; nor cap à  
**Ours** (pointe à l') S } l'Ours, S; nor Long point, T.)
170. **Eagle cape**, A, R, T, S } ; 10 miles northwest of Becscie river.  
**Aigle** (cap à l') S }
171. **Les Roselets**, S; conspicuous boulders, 1 mile west of cape Eagle.
172. **Navets** (baie aux); small shoal bay in Ellis bay. (Not baie aux Navots, S.)
173. **White**; cliff, A, 1½ miles north of cape Eagle. (Not falaise Blanche, S; falaise Gamache, S; nor cap Blanc, S.)  
Descriptive.
174. **Jolliet**; bay, the small bay at the head of Ellis bay, where Jolliet had his settlement on the island.
175. **Gamache**; river, A, R, falls into Jolliet bay from Gamache Lake.
176. **Gamache**; lake, R, T, behind port Menier.  
After an old settler almost legendary in association with the island.
177. **Ellis**; bay, A, R, H, T, S, principal bay on the island, between cape Eagle and cape Henry. (Not Ellis cove, D, E, B, X; Gamache bay, R, S; baie Gamache, S; baie de Gamache, H; Grand bay, B, 1732; Grande baie, S; Little port, Q; nor baie Jolliet, Z.)
178. **Menier** (port), A; village and settlement on the east shore of Ellis bay.  
After the purchaser of the island and founder of the settlement.
179. **Diane** (rivière) S, brook, falling into Jolliet bay between river Gamache and rivière Plantain.
180. **Plantain** (rivière) S; river, falling into Jolliet bay.
181. **Barbarin**; river, S, falling into Jolliet bay, westward of rivière Plantain.
182. **Henry**; cape, D, E, A, R, T, 2 miles west of cape Eagle. (Not cape Henri, cap Henri, S, nor cape Menier, Z.)
183. **Junction**; cliff, R, S, 3½ miles west of cape Henry. (Not cap à l'Hirondelle, S; nor cap à la Vache, S.)
184. **Fraises** (anse aux) S, Z; cove, 4½ miles west of cape Henry. (Not Strawberry cove, S.)
185. **Anse-aux-Fraises**; settlement in the cove.
186. **Foins** (pointe aux) S; point, 2 miles east of West Point lighthouse.



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## PART IV

## PLACE-NAMES ON MAGDALEN ISLANDS, QUE.

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R. DOUGLAS, M.A.,

*Secretary Geographic Board of Canada.*

In the first edition, 1837, of "Sailing Directions for the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence," Bayfield, the British Admiralty surveyor, mentions that of earlier charts, those of Major Holland, republished by Des Barres, are the least inaccurate. The Holland survey of the Magdalen islands was made in 1765, the chart of Des Barres was published in 1778 and that of the Admiralty in 1838. It is on these charts that most of the place-names in use to-day are first found. The Admiralty chart is based on surveys made in 1833 by Lieut. P. E. Collins, R.N., under Bayfield's direction. Of it there have been several editions. That consulted by the writer is dated 1916.

The earliest names date from Jacques Cartier's 1534 voyage, namely Brion island and Bird rocks. To Champlain seems to be due the name Magdalen. His 1632 map is the first to show it. It is not possible to identify the names used in the narratives of certain voyages made to the islands between 1591 and 1597 and contained in Richard Hakluyt's "The Principal Navigations Voyages Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation." (Glasgow reprint, 1904.)

The descriptions in these voyages are so vague and the distances and directions so indefinite that it is hopeless intelligently to follow the wanderings of the voyagers. Isle Duoron of the voyage of the Bonaventure, 1591, is in all probability Entry island. The harbour of Ramea is probably Basque harbour, and the river where 1,500 sea oxen were killed House Harbour channel. By a vivid stretch of the imagination the sky lines of both Entry and Alright islands might be likened to the French emblem, fleur de lys; Alright island is probably the isle "like unto the Floure de lice." The location of isle Hupp "twentie leagues in circuit and like the edge of a knife" with "neither wood nor grasse" upon it would be near Grindstone island, but the description is more like that of a sand dune. The circumference of Grindstone island is approximately "twenty leagues" but its appearance cannot be reconciled with that of the edge of a knife and as regards vegetation it was, in the days of early settlement, the most heavily wooded island of the group and to-day has scattered groves of stunted spruce and its slopes and meadows are mostly covered with grass and hay. The description of isle Blanche might apply to Alright island whose southeast cliffs are composed of a gray hard sandstone with patches of gypsum, and in some lights this side of the island has a grayish-white appearance. Its cape Alright might be the narrator's Cape du Chapt, as from the haven or anchorage off House harbour its appearance is "great and red towards the Sea." Also, the misleading nature of this shore, "judged by the reason of the highness, of the land, that there had been above thirty fathoms water, which was nothing so;" would apply here, for there is shoal water off here, including Alright reef. The narrator seems to refer to a second isle Blanche at cape Gridley, whose cliffs



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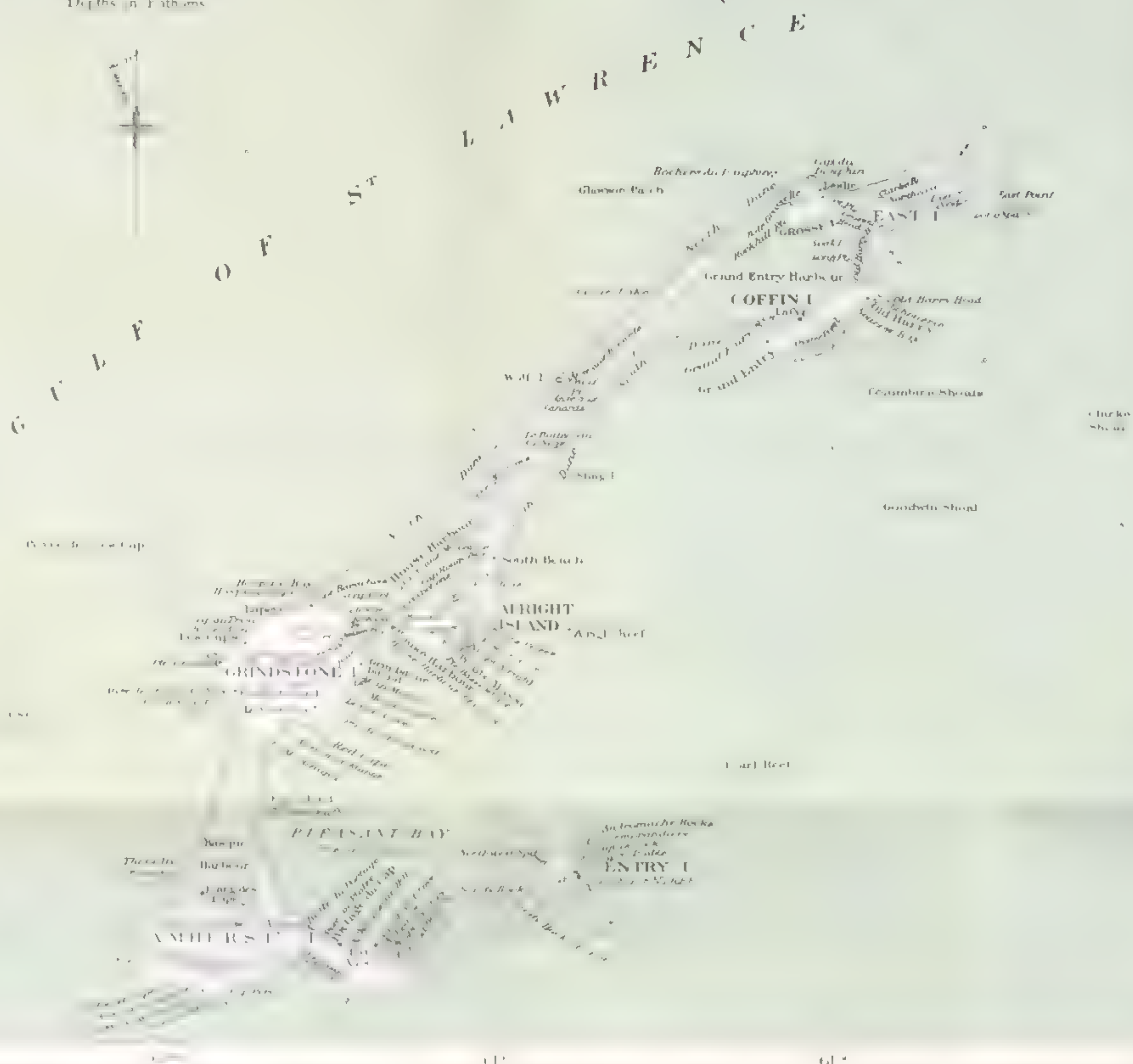
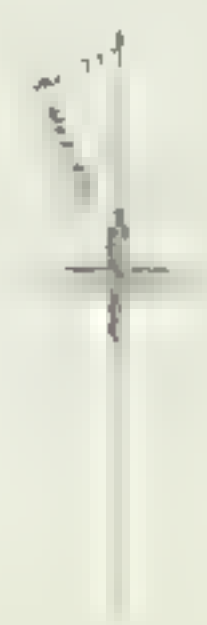


# MAGDALEN ISLANDS ILES MADELEINE, GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

Illustrating Place names on Magdalen Islands

Scale 1 inch to 5 miles

Depths in Fathoms



BIRD ROCKS North  
Rocks of St. Lawrence  
Great Bird

Doyle Reef

Charles Shoal

Goodwin Shoal

Earl Reef

An Incomplete Rocks  
up to 100  
of 100  
of 100

ENTRY I

AMHERST I.

61°

61°

61°

47°

47°

47°



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

have a somewhat grayish appearance. His isle of Cormorants is probably cape Gridley which is shown by Holland as an island. It is not unlikely that before it was inhabited its cliffs were the nesting grounds of cormorants. The second harbour mentioned by the narrator was probably Amherst harbour. Halabolina harbour of the voyage of the Hopewell, 1597, is probably Basque harbour. The other harbour mentioned is probably House harbour and isle Blanch is probably Alright island.

Following are the titles of the principal maps referred to;—

A sketch of the Islands Magdelene in the gulph of St. Lawrence in Latitude 48d 10m north, 1756. (Copy in Dominion Archives, Ottawa.)

A plan of the Magdalen, Brion, Bird, Entry and Deadmans islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Surveyed in 1765 under the directions of Captain Holland, Surveyor General of the Northern District of America by Lt. Frederick Haldimand, his deputy. Sd. Samuel Holland, Sd. Peter Frederick Haldimand, his deputy.

The Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. J. F. W. Des Barres, 1778.

Isles Magdelaines, golfe St. Laurent levées en 1765. (Undated map, in Dominion Archives), evidently French edition of English one.

Map of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada with the adjacent parts of the United States of America. . . . J. Bouchette, H.M. Surveyor General of the Province of Lower Canada. London, 1815.

Carte de la Province de Québec. . . . Département des Terres de la Couronne. Eugène Taché, assistant commissaire, Québec, 1870.

Les Iles-Madeleine. Map accompanying a pamphlet by Senator Pascal Poirier entitled "Voyage aux Iles-Madeleine." Publisher and date of publication not given. This map reproduces the names on the provincial cadastral plans.

Magdalen Islands. Surveyed by Lieut. P. E. Collios, R.N., 1833, Published. . . . Admiralty, April 12th, 1838, No. 1134. (1916 edition).

Cadastral plans published by the Crown Lands Department, Quebec, as follows:—Amherst island, 1875; Grindstone island, 1884; Entry island, 1888; Brion island, 1890; Alright island, 1890; Coffin island, East island, Bird rock and Grosse île, 1890.

In comparing the maps it is seen that quite noticeable changes have occurred in the configuration of the islands since they were first charted. The islands have always been of rock foundation, with a double row of sand dunes connecting them and enclosing lagoons that extend from Amherst island almost to the northeast extreme of the group. In the older maps openings through the north dunes are shown into Basque harbour, House harbour and Grand Entry harbour, today these do not exist, and Egg island, on the south side of Basque harbour, has become part of a continuous dune.

Lieut. Haldimand who made the Holland survey of the islands accompanied his map by a report of some 4,500 words on the islands which is dated from St. John's (Prince Edward) island, September, 1765. In this the walrus or sea cow fishery of the islands which produced 900 barrels of oil in the spring of 1765 is fully described. Both map and report were sent to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade in London.

It may be added that the survey of the Magdalens was part of that of the British Empire in North America undertaken by the government after the treaty of Paris, 1763. Captain Holland, who had served in the army at the siege of Louisbourg, was allotted the northern of the two districts into which the country was divided. Reaching Canada in 1764, he surveyed Prince Edward Island in that year. The Magdalen Islands were surveyed in the spring and summer of 1765 and later in the year Cape Breton Island was surveyed. On the latter survey Lt. Haldimand was drowned, 16 December, by falling through the ice. He was in his 24th year.



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During the summer of 1921, a resurvey of the islands was begun by the Department of the Naval Service. But for information supplied by Mr. R. J. Fraser, the officer in charge, the publication of the present list in a complete form would not have been possible. Much assistance has also been received from Mr. Paul Hubert, inspector of schools, Rimouski, a native of the islands who takes great interest in all that pertains to them. He is the authority for the meanings marked "H."

A number of names, mainly of smaller features, given in the list are not shown on the map.

**Alright;** island, lying east of Grindstone island, also cape, south point of the island and reef of white rocks, two miles eastward.

The name is first found applied to the cape which is called Allwright, Holland map, 1765, Alwright French map, 1765 and Alright 1756 map. Bayfield is the first to use the name for the island. The island is described by Hakluyt, English Voyage, 1591 as "an isle like unto a floure de lice" and named isle Blanche or Blanch, Hakluyt, 1591; Saunders island, Bouchette map, 1815. Sir Charles Saunders was admiral in command of H.M. Ship at the taking of Quebec, 1759. Compare Grindstone island, called Wolfe island after General Wolfe on Bouchette map, 1815. Cap aux Maisons is a French name for the cape and Pointe du Cap aux Maisons for the reef. Pointe Basse is the local name and describes the character of the cape—a low jutting promontory. The cadastral plan, 1890, applies the name Alright to a cape to the west, while locally it is applied to the high cliff to the east. This cliff the cadastral plan calls cap Adèle.

**Amherst;** island, the most southwestwardly of the Magdalen group, also harbour, east extremity of the island.

After Jeffrey, Lord Amherst (1717-97) Governor General of British North America, 1761; Amherst gave Gridley (cape Gridley) authority to settle on the islands. Called La Magdalene on Champlain map, 1632. The name Amherst island is first found on the Holland map, 1765. The island was considered by the travellers mentioned by Hakluyt as the main portion of Ramea and they had no separate name for it. The name Amherst harbour is found on Holland map 1765. The harbour is called Harbour Ober on 1756 map. The Post Office Guide names the post office at the settlement on the shore of Painchaud cove, Havre-Aubert.

**Andromache;** rocks, north of Entry island.

Name on Admiralty Chart. Roches Andromaque is the form on a French chart.

**Anthonys nose;** cape, Brion island.

Antony's nose on cadastral plan, 1890.

**Aubert Harbour** } municipality, including Amherst island, Entry Island and Deadman island,  
**Havre-Aubert** } formed 1874.

**Aurigny;** post office near the Basin, Amherst island, opened 15 September, 1896.

Aurigny is the French name of that one of the Channel islands known in English as Alderney.

**Barachois (Le);** pond inside the lagoon at the extreme northern end of Grindstone island.

A "barachois" is a pond within a bar of sand, which the sea enters; often situated at the mouth of a stream.

**Basin (The)** } ; large pond in the south part of Amherst island  
**Bassin (Le)** }

Name used by Bayfield, 1837. Holland map, 1765 calls it Brant pool.

**Basque;** harbour, between the sandbars connecting Amherst with Grindstone island.

Frequented by Basque fishermen (Hakluyt, 1593). Has displaced the names Hayward, Des Barres chart, 1778; Halabolina, Hakluyt, 1597. The present name is on the Holland map, 1765. Havre aux Basques is the form on the map of the "South Part of Province of Quebec," Quebec, 1914.

**Belle (anse);** bay, west of cap au Trou, Grindstone island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1884.

**Bird** } ; rocks sixteen miles east of Brion island.  
**Oiseaux (roches aux)** }

From the immense numbers of seafoal nesting there. Named Isles de Margaulx (Gannets) by Jacques Cartier in 1534; Ye aux Margaulx, Dauphin map of Des Barres, 1746; isle of Aponas, Hakluyt, English voyage, 1591, meaning Great Auk island. Islands of Birds, Hakluyt, English voyage, 1597, Isle aux oyse, Champlain map, 1632.

**Boudreau;** island, forming the southern boundary of Oyster pond, Coffin island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1890.



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**Brillant** (cap); western cape of Grindstone island.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1884.

**Brion**; island, nine miles north of the main Magdalen group.  
Named by Cartier in 1534 Ile de Bryon, after his patron Philippe de Chabot, Seigneur de Brion, amiral de France; Isle Brion on Champlain map, 1613, often misspelled Brian, Brioch, Bryon and Byron; called Cross island on Des Barres chart, 1778. Île Brillante is a modern French name, according to P. G. Roy in "Les Noms Géographiques de la Province de Québec."

**Cabane** (anse à la); bay between South and Southwest capes of Amherst island.  
Name used by Bayfield, 1837. From a Micmac Indian cabin, the first house in the region. H.

**Canards** (anse aux); bay in the lagoon west of Wolf point, Wolf Island.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1890. Canard is French for "duck."

**Cap-Chat** (ruisseau du); brook, flowing into Leslie cove, Grindstone island,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of pointe de l'Echouerie.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1884.

**Caps** (étang des); pond, northwest coast of Amherst island.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1875.

**Cap-Vert** (baie du); bay on west shore of Grindstone island in the lagoon.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1884.

**Chèvres** (île aux); island, off Nelson point, within the entrance to House harbour.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1884. Chèvre is French for "goat."

**Clarke**; bay in the lagoon north of East island.  
Baie de Clark on cadastral plan, 1890.

**Clarke**; shoal, 9 miles southeast of Old Harry head, Coffin island.  
Named 1920 after a resident of Coffin island.

**Cochons** (île aux); island, House harbour, near the Alright island side inside the lagoon.  
Pigs (French, cochons) were kept here in a common park; no fences were required.  
Poirier map has île aux Pores.

**Coffin**; island, one of the main Magdalen group near its northeast end about twelve miles from Grindstone island.

A fee simple in the Magdalen islands was granted in 1787 to Capt. (later Sir Isaac) Coffin in recognition of his services during the war of the revolution. Coffin island is the one named by Bayfield, 1837; Coffin's is the form on Haliburton's History of Nova Scotia map, 1829. Grosse île and Coffin island together form Coffin's island on Bouchette map, 1815, and are called île Royale or Magdalen by Bouchette, 1832.

**Columbine**; shoals, lying southward off Coffin island.  
Name used by Bayfield, 1837. Also known locally as Southwest breaker.

**Cormorandière** (La); Entry island. The extreme northeast of the island is a high bold cliff, the breeding place of cormorants. Cormorandière is French for cormorant breeding place. Name on cadastral plan, 1888.

**Dandy**; head, Brion island.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1890.

**Dauphin**; (cap du) cape, the north point of Grosse île.  
The name was given by Jacques Cartier, 1534 (cap du Daulphin) after the Dauphin and according to the General Railway Guide book, 1901, is still used by French-speaking islanders; cap Dolphin, Cartier in Hakluyt; North cape, Bayfield, 1837, etc.

**Dauphin** (rochers du); rocks, west of cap du Dauphin.  
North Cape rocks on Admiralty chart.

**Deadman** }  
**Le Corps Mort** } ; islet, eight miles west of Amherst island, Magdalen group.

Resembles a dead body laid out for burial, Adams before Quebec Literary and Historical Society, 1830, See Vol. III, 1837. Called Allezay by Jacques Cartier in 1534; Dead Bodys, Bowen map, 1752; Le Corps mort, d'Anville map, 1755; Deadman's island, Holland map, 1765; île du Mort, Quebec provincial map, 1914.

**Demoiselle**; conical hill, north east shore of Amherst island.  
Name used by Bayfield, 1837. Called Mt. Pleasant, misprint for Pleasant, on Holland map; 1765. There are two smaller hills. The three are sometimes referred to as Les Demoiselles.

**Diable** (cap au); cape, east coast of Entry island.  
Shown on cadastral plan, 1884. Not identified.



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**Doyle;** reef, six and three quarter miles from East point, East island.

Name used by Bayfield, 1837. "Examined and laid down by us for the first time."  
After a family of this name. H.

**East;** island, the most northeasterly island of the main Magdalen group, also point, the east extreme of the island.

Names used by Bayfield, 1837.

**East;** pond, near East point, East island.

Name on Holland map, 1765.

**Échouerie (point de l')**; point, east of Red cape, Grindstone island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1884.

Échoueries. Six échoueries, or walrus landing places are shown on the Holland map—two on Coffin island, East echouerie just to the east of Old Harry head and La Manche echouerie to the west, a third on Grindstone island near its southern point and three on Amherst, one east of South cape and the other two between South cape and Southwest cape. La Manche echouerie and Grindstone Island echouerie are the only ones now familiar to the islanders. The former is locally known as Grande echouerie and the latter as Petite echouerie. Lt. Haldimand in his description of the seacow fishery already referred to describes an echouerie as follows:—the places where they (seacows) are taken are called echoueries, being a space of ground consisting from 1 to 600 feet in superficies situated upon the top of a bank from 10 to 60 feet high up, which is a natural slope.

**Egg**  
**Oeufs (île aux)** } ; island, between Basque harbour and Pleasant bay.

Egg on Holland map, 1765. This is now a continuous sand beach. Named from the large quantity of terns' eggs found here in spring; the nests covered the ground from one end to the other of the sand bar. H.

**Entry**  
**Entree (île de l')** } ; island, east of Amherst island in the Magdalen group.

Called Entrée on 1756 map. Taché map, 1870; Entry on Holland map, 1765; Des Barres chart, 1778; Bayfield, 1837. Probably isle Duoron, Hakluyt English voyage, 1591.

**Entry Island;** post office near northwest spit of Entry Island.

**Étangs (anse aux);** bay, west of Red cape, Grindstone island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1884.

**Étang-du-Nord;** post office and light station in the vicinity of etang du Nord, Grindstone island.

**Étang-du-Nord (l')**; municipality including Grindstone island, formed 1874.

**Étang-du-Nord (baie de l');** bay, southwest shore, Grindstone island.

**Firman;** cove, southeast of cape Alright, Alright island.

Local name. Also called anse à Elie.

**Flagstaff;** head, Brion island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1890.

**Fort;** point northwest point of East island in the lagoon.

Name on cadastral plan, 1890.

**Glawson;** patch, 5 miles west of cap du Dauphin, Grosse île.

Named 1920 after a resident of Grosse île.

**Goodwin;** shoal 72 miles south by east of Old Harry head, Coffin island.

Named 1920 after a resident of Coffin island.

**Goose;** lake, about midway on the sand dune connecting Wolf island and Grosse île.

Name on Holland map, 1765. Known also as Grand lake or Grand étang.

**Goulet (Le)** ; A shallow passage through the northwest sand bar joining Amherst and Grindstone island. There was another through the sandbar northeast of Alright island opposite Wolf island. This passage is now closed but flats near are still called Old Gully flats.

The sea sometimes overflows the sand-dunes here (H). Shown as a channel on Holland map, 1765.

**Grande (baie);** bay, north shore of Alright island, in the lagoon. Name on cadastral plan, 1884.

**Grand Barachois (Le);** north shore of Alright island in the lagoon.

Name on cadastral plan, 1890. See Barachois and Petit Barachois.

**Grand Entry;** harbour, formed by the lagoon enclosed by Grosse île, East island and Coffin island.

More particularly it is the deep water immediately inside the sand bars at the west end of Coffin island.

Called Grand Entrée, 1756 map; Jupiter's harbour Holland map, 1765 and French map 1765; Bouchette Topographical Dictionary, 1832; Grand Entry harbour, Bayfield, 1837.

**Grand Entry;** channel leading into Grand Entry harbour. Grand Entrée on Poirier map.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

**Grand Entry;** post office at settlement on the sand spit on the east side of the narrow entrance to Grand Entry harbour.

**Gridley;** cape, on the north side of the entrance to Amherst harbour.

Name on Admiralty chart. In 1762 Captain Richard Gridley, who had served with distinction under General Shirley at the siege of Louisbourg "asked confirmation of a grant of the islands of Madelaine, where he alleged he had made an establishment and improved a considerably fishery for seals and sea-cows." Unfortunately for the perpetuation of his holding, Gridley took sides with the Americans during the revolution. Gridley was a settler on the islands for a number of years. He was there in 1765. In this neighbourhood was isle of Cormorants, Hakluyt 1591.

**Grindstone** } ; island, one of the Magdalen group, ten miles northeast of Amherst  
**Meules (île aux)** } island.

Name Grindstone island used by Bayfield, 1837. Probably the isle Hupp of Hakluyt, 1591. Named Wolfe island, Purdy's Cabotia, 1814 and Bouchette map, 1815; île aux Meules, Taché map, 1870; île du Cap aux Meules is the French form used in proclamation of municipality of L'Étang-du-Nord, 1874. "Noms Géographiques de la Province de Québec", Quebec, 1921 claims that the island owes its name to the resemblance of two of its hills to haystacks and that the name Grindstone is a mistranslation of the word "meule", which is French for both "grindstone" and "haycock". However, the English name Grindstone is applied to the cape on Holland map, 1765, and French map of the same date, while the earliest occurrence of the French name for the cape or island is on the Admiralty chart published, 1838.

**Grindstone Island;** post office on Grindstone island.

**Gros cap (Pierre de);** reef, four miles north from Étang-du-Nord lighthouse, Grindstone island.

**Grosse (île);** island, near the northeast end of the main Magdalen group; connected by sand dunes with Wolf island and East island.

Name used by Bayfield, 1837; called Grand île d'Anville map, 1780; Grande île, French map, 1765.

**Grosse-île;** head, south point of Grosse île in the lagoon.

Name on cadastral plan, 1890.

**Gull;** a small island, south of étang du Nord, Grindstone island.

Name used by Bayfield, 1837. Called Seal island on Holland map. 1765, île du Seeau, a mistranslation, on French Department de la Marine map, 1780.

**Grosse-île (baie de);** western bay of Grosse île in the lagoon. Name on Poirier map. Baie de la Grosse-île on cadastral plan, 1890.

**Havre-Aubert;** post office on Amherst island.

**Herissée (pointe);** point with lighthouse on it, west shore of Grindstone island.

Shown on Poirier map. May be cap l'Éperon of Richardson. (Geo. Sur. Rep. 1879-80.) Unnamed on Admiralty chart. The lighthouse has always been known as Étang-du-Nord lighthouse.

**Hospital;** cape, north extreme of Grindstone island, also bay, east of the cape. Cape name used by Bayfield, 1837. Cape called Fox point on Holland map, 1765. Compare Wolf point. Pointe à l'Hôpital and anse de l'Hôpital are French forms on cadastral plan, 1888.

Tradition runs that the crew of a wrecked ship, found contaminated with smallpox were cared for here by an islander who himself had had the disease.

**Hospital;** lake, near Hospital cape, Grindstone island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1884.

**House** }  
**Maisons (havre aux)** } ; harbour, entrance to lagoon between Grindstone and Alright islands.

Called Harbour Maison, 1756 map; Haywood's harbour on Holland map, 1765, which calls the lagoon to the eastward as far as the narrows Flat bay; port Maison, 1765 map; havre des Maisons, d'Anville map, 1780; Haywood or House, Lt. Baddeley before Quebec Literary and Historical Society, 1832; Haywood, Bouchette, Topographical dictionary, 1832, House, Bayfield, 1837.

**House Harbour** } ; municipality including Alright island, Wolfe island, Grosse-île,  
**Havre-aux-Maisons** } Coffin island, Brion island and Bird rocks formed in 1874.

**House Harbour;** channel, leading into House harbour. Name on Poirier map.

**Jaquis;** rock, a cable to the eastward of the northeastern point of Entry island.

High rock on Admiralty chart.

**Keaten (pointe à);** northwest point of Grosse île in the lagoon. Name on cadastral plan, 1890.



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- La Cyr**; post office, north shore of Coffin island, opened June, 1921.  
After Mrs. J. A. Cyr, teacher, Grand Entry.
- L'Anse-a-la-Cabane**; post office on Amherst island.  
Anse-à-la-Cabane is better.
- Lapeyrère**; post office, le Barachois, Grindstone island, opened 1 October, 1906.
- La-Vernière**; post office on Grindstone island, opened 1 September, 1899.  
From the alder trees (vernes) which grow in abundance in the vicinity. H.
- Le Boutiller (île)**; name applied on cadastral plan of Grindstone island, 1884 to the peninsula cut off by étang du Nord and terminating in cap Brillant.
- Les-Caps**; post office on Grindstone island, opened 1914.  
From the high cliffs in the vicinity.
- Leslie**; cove, on east shore of Grindstone island.  
Name on Admiralty chart. After Wm. Leslie who established a fishing industry here fifty years ago. H.
- Leslie**; post office Grosse île. After R. J. Leslie, ex. M.P.P.
- Long**; point, north point of Coffin island.  
Longue pointe on cadastral plan, 1890.
- Long Spit**; ridge of sand extending off East point, East island. Name on Admiralty chart.
- McPhail**; bay, south of Fort point, west coast of East island, in the lagoon.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1890.
- Magdalen**  
**Madeleine (Les îles)** } ; islands, gulf of St. Lawrence.  
From the name, La Magdalene, applied on the Champlain map 1632, to Amherst island, whence it has extended to include the group which has had the following alternative names. Les Araynes, Jacques Cartier, 1535, Isle of Ramea, Hakluyt, 1591-3-7; Isle Ramée, Champlain map, 1613 and Jean Boisseau map, 1643; Isles Ramées, N. Denys, 1672; Isle d'Arènes, Y de Sabloen, Y de Sabloes and Dorean (a corruption of d'Arenes) quoted by Dawson, "The St. Lawrence Basin," p. 137, as early forms; Iles de la Madelaine, Taché 1870; Menquit, and Indian name; and Munagesunok, "The surf-lashed island," Micmac name recorded by Rand.
- Martinique (La)**; name applied locally to a point and a bay north of a channel leading from Pleasant bay into Basque harbour just south of Grindstone island. Name also applied to the channel.  
The name île Martinique is shown hereabouts on De Meule map by Franquelin, 1686.
- Meule (cap)**; cape, on east shore of Grindstone island. Grindstone wharf is located here.  
Cape Grindstone on Holland map, 1765 and on French map, 1765; cape Meule, Admiralty chart. Cape Moule, Bayfield, 1837. See Grindstone island.
- Meule (roche)**; rock a third of a mile southeast of cape Meule.  
Meule rock on Admiralty chart.
- Montagne (la)**; the main ridge running east and west on Amherst islands.
- Mounette**; cape, small rounded cape on west shore of Alright island in House harbour.  
After Mounette Thériault, H.
- Narrows (The)**; narrowest part of the channel in the lagoon between House harbour and Grand Entry harbour.  
Called Seal channel on Holland map, 1765.
- Negre (le buttereau du)**; sand hillock, southwest of Wolf island.  
The legend is that a negro found dead on the shore was buried in the sand. Shortly afterwards he was unburied by the wind which on these shores blows strongly sometimes for weeks. They reburied him. Again he became unburied. He was reburied face downwards. As last the grass started to grow on his grave and he was never seen any more.
- Nelson**; point, western entrance to House harbour, Grindstone island.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1884.
- Noddy**; head, Brion island.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1875.
- Nord (étang du)**; more northerly of two ponds near Etang du Nord post office, Grindstone island.
- Nord (étang du)**; pond or lagoon on southwest shore of Grindstone island.  
Name used by Bayfield, 1837. Called Dog pond on Holland map, 1765.
- North**; dune, the sands between Grindstone island and Grosse île.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1884.
- Northeast**; cape, the north extreme in the lagoon of East island.  
Name used by Bayfield, 1837.
- Northwest**; cape, with light thereon, Grindstone island.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

- Northwest spit**; a long tongue of sand running out from Entry island.  
Called pointe Nord on cadastral plan, 1888.
- Old Harry**; bay in the lagoon on the north side of Coffin island, abreast of Old Harry head.  
Called Seacow on Holland map, 1765. The name Seacow is now applied to the bay south of Old Harry head. Baie des Chenaux on cadastral plan, 1890. Present name reported by Department of the Naval Service.
- Old Harry**; head, east extreme of Coffin island.  
Old Harry on Des Barres chart, 1778 and 1765 map. Old Harry head, Bayfield, 1837; Rolph map, 1852.  
After a Scotsman named Harry Clarke, long the only resident at the head. The majority of residents near the head to-day are Clarkes. H.
- Oldman rock**; southeast coast of Entry island.
- Oldwoman rock**; southeast coast of Entry island.  
Two adjacent rocks resembling an old man and his wife. Not known locally; may have been washed away. Referred to by G. G. W. Benjamin in "The Cruise of the Alice May," Century Magazine, April, 1884.
- Oyster**  
**Huitres** (lac aux) } ; pond, south side of Coffin island.  
Name used by Bayfield, 1837. Name still in use, but no oysters found here now.
- Painchaud**; cove, between Shea point and Demoiselle hill, Amherst island.  
J. B. Painchaud resides here. Name on Admiralty chart.
- Pearl** } ; reef of white-pointed rocks, five miles northeast from Entry island. Les Perles  
**Perle** (la) } on French map, 1765.
- Pelées** (buttes); group of rounded hills on southeast side of Alright island.
- Percé** (cap); cape, a mile east of South cape, Amherst island.  
Name on Rolph map, 1852 and Admiralty chart and cadastral plan 1875. Not used locally.
- Petit Barachois** (Le); north shore of Alright island in the lagoon.  
Name on cadastral plan 1890. See Barachois and Grand Barachois.
- Piailleur** (cap); cape, south coast of Coffin island. Shown on cadastral plan, 1890, as about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile west of Old Harry head. Not identified.  
The name means "bawling" cape, so called from the noise made by the sea as it rushes into an immense hole nearby called "le trou du piaillard." H. There are a number of caves and holes that might answer the description. The shore is being changed by the action of the sea.
- Plâtre** (anse au); bay near Portage du Cap post office, Amherst island.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1875. Plâtre is French for "gypsum."
- Pleasant**  
**Plaisance** (baie de) } ; bay, enclosed by the main Magdalen group.  
The present name appears on the Holland map, 1765. A French chart has baie Plaisante; Taché map, 1870, baie de Plaisance.
- Pointe-Basse**; post office and government wharf with light on the southeast shore of Alright island.  
The wharf is .73 nautical miles west (true) of Cape Alright. St. Lawrence Pilot, 1906 calls it Pointe à Elie. See Alright, cape.
- Portage** (butte du); hill, on north shore of Amherst island.  
Called butte de Portage by Bayfield, 1837.
- Portage-du-Cap**; post office at étang des Caps on Amherst island.
- Red**; cape, southwest extreme of Grindstone island. Misspelled Read cape on Holland map, 1765; cap Rouge, French map, 1765.  
Descriptive name. Called by French-speaking residents Gros cap. Jacques Cartier's cap St. Pierre, 1534, was probably hereabouts.
- Renards** (anse aux); bay in the lagoon east of Wolf point, Wolf island.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1890.
- Richard**; point, in the lagoon, west shore of Grindstone island.  
Name on cadastral plan 1884.
- Rockhill**; point, west point of Grosse île in the lagoon.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1890. A cliff.
- Ronde** (butte); hill, on south side of Alright island.  
Name used by Bayfield, 1837.
- Rouge** (cap); cape, south coast of Entry island.  
Shown on Poirier map. Not identified.
- Rouge** (cap); cape, north point of Alright island in the lagoon.  
Name on Poirier map.



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- Rouge** (île); small island in House harbour; also small island in lagoon northwest of Rockhill point, Grosse île.
- Sable** (anse au); bay, southeast coast of Grosse île, in the lagoon.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1890.
- Sandy Hook**; sand reef, running out from the east extreme of Amherst island. La Digue is a French form.
- Sandy Hook**; channel, between Entry island and Sandy Hook.  
Name on Holland map, 1765. La Passe is a French form.
- Seacow**; bay, south of Old Harry head, Coffin island. The beach or landing place in this bay is known as the Grande échouerie.  
Holland map, 1765, gives the name to the bay between Old Harry head and East point, East island.
- Seacow**; rock, between West cape and Southwest cape of Amherst island.  
Name on Holland map, 1765, which describes it as "constantly covered with sea cows."  
Name not known locally.
- Seal**; island, in the lagoon near Old Harry bay.  
Local name. Île aux Loups-Marins on cadastral plan, 1890. Île Jaquis on French map, 1765.
- Shag**; island, between Coffin and Alright islands on the south side of the sandbars.  
Called Shag rock on 1756 map; île aux Cormorans, d'Anville map, 1780. Shag is synonym for cormorant.
- Shea**; point, four cables northwest of cape Gridley, Amherst island. The site of a Government wharf and light.  
Name on Admiralty chart. After the Shea family whose homestead occupies the summit of this cape.
- Sillons** (Les); sand ridges to the north of Alright island.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1890.
- South Beach**; post office on east shore of Alright island. The name also includes the stretch of sandbars from Alright island to Grand Entry.
- South**; cape of Amherst island. Site of lighthouse, known as Amherst Island light.
- South**; dune, the sands between Alright and Coffin island.
- Southwest**; breaker, name sometimes given to shoaliest part of Columbine shoals, southwest of Old Harry head, Coffin island.
- Southwest**; cape, southwest point of Amherst island.
- Spring**; cove, west of Flagstaff head, Brion island.
- Sud** (baie du); bay, Grindstone island inside the lagoon.
- Sud** (étang du); more southerly of two ponds near Étang du Nord post office, Grindstone island.  
Name on cadastral plan, 1884.
- Taureau** (falaise au); cliff, half way between cap Meule and Nelson point, Grindstone island.  
Cap au Taureau on cadastral plan, 1884.
- Tower**; rock, of red sandstone joined to the northern end of Entry island.  
Name used by Bayfield, 1837. No rock answering the description to-day; the north shore of Entry island is honeycombed with caves and the soft sandstone cliffs are being washed away.
- Trou** (cap au); cape, on northwest shore of Grindstone island. Name on cadastral plan, 1884.  
Called cape le Trow by Bayfield, 1837.  
Name not known locally, but older residents remember a perpendicular hole on the coast hereabouts which travellers were warned to avoid.
- Vert** (cap); cape, northeast point of Grindstone island in the lagoon on the northeast side of the island. From the green sward.  
The name is loosely applied to include the lesser point immediately south of it which is separately known as Richard point.
- West**; lake northwest side of Amherst island.  
Called West pond on Holland map, 1765. Étang de l'Ouest is a French form.
- White Horse**; reef, six miles west from Etang-du-Nord lighthouse.  
Called Cheval Blanc on Taché map, 1870. A white reef resembling a horse lying down.
- Wolf**; island, in the northwest face of the Magdalen group, ten miles northeast of Grindstone island and connected with it and Grosse île by a continuous chain of sand dunes.
- Wolf**; point, southeast point of Wolf island in the lagoon.  
Name on Holland map, 1765; Wolfe point, Des Barres chart, 1778 and Bouchette map, 1815; point du Loup, d'Anville map, 1780; pointe aux Loups, Poirier map. Origin is evidently from the animal, not the general. Both Fox point and Wolf point are on 1765 map. See Hospital cape. Maps later than the Holland one apply the name wrongly to a point on the northwest side of the island.